

A NEW

John Low

MEDICAL DICTIONARY;

OR,

GENERAL REPOSITORY OF PHYSIC.

CONTAINING

AN EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS,

AND

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS PARTICULARS

RELATING TO

ANATOMY,
PHYSIOLOGY,
PHYSIC,

|| SURGERY,
MATERIA MEDICA,
CHEMISTRY, &c. &c. &c.

Each ARTICLE, according to its IMPORTANCE, being considered in every Relation to which its USEFULNESS extends in the HEALING ART.

By G. MOTHERBY, M.D.

"Medicine is God's Second Cause of Health."

THE SECOND EDITION,
Considerably ENLARGED and IMPROVED, and the whole carefully CORRECTED.

L O N D O N,

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[illegible]

removing any thing that tends not to conduce in the present any longer.

ALBULEIA, Albuleia. Blandness, want of fight, raiment, unwholesome.

ALBULENTIA, Albulentia. Dislating medicines.

ALBUTIO, Albutio. A whitening away a walking off, or fading. In chemistry, it signifies the purifying of a body by repeated effusions of a proper liquor: this is done every way, see *Chemistry*, and *Chemistry*.

ALBUI, i. e. Cerui.

ALBOMADUS. The name of the fourth month of a birth that cleaves the eye. The first called center, or rather emicranion, the second said to be in *Arbitrio*, being void. See *Excretio*.

ALBOMINUS. See *Albomina*. The relation: the third, moist.

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el, the puls in the veins increase, extending to the liver the crisis of the womb begins to be distant, a watery discharge from the womb is perceived, which becomes bloody, and the child is delivered.

The most certain sign in the discharge of a fetus, is a hoarse fishy substance which comes away with the waters: this is the mucus decidens, or downy membrane, and when it peels off from the womb, and appears with the waters, is a microrrhoea.

Heavily women, who have naturally a feeble belly, a moist uterus, and have brought forth large infants with easy labour, who are not so easily delivered, bear microrrhoeas the best. But microrrhoeas are even to be considered as a sign of a weak uterus.

When the microrrhoea is necessary to discharge the imperfect fetus when it hath arrived at the full maturity, letting the placenta is more timely, and shortens the growth of the fetus than when it is full grown, and, besides the danger of a fetus which is the cause of the death of the placenta, the os tincto does not so easily dilate, and the full period of gestation. If a part of the placenta is retained, and the labour is delivered, the uterus cannot contract sufficiently to close the bleeding vessels: these hemorrhages are extremely dangerous, and often fatal: microrrhoeas are the most dangerous in the first pregnancy.

Inflammation and laceration are sometimes the consequences.

In order to relief, in cases threatening a microrrhoea, the attending circumstances must be carefully observed.

If the fetus is dead, which is suspected by its ceasing from its usual motion, or a faint weight in the bottom of the belly, which moves to which ever side the woman lies, pain about the navel, pains, and belly, with usually faintness in the stomach, an unusual coldness in the belly, and of the os tincto, proceed to the third, hollowing of the eyes, and a loss of their usual lustre, swelling and dusky paleness of the face, &c. though the mother, if not the only certain sign is a discharge of dead fœtus from the uterus. In this case nothing can be profitably done, but the infants being left to nature, the exclusion will be by their own efforts.

In convulsions subject to this misfortune, be careful to avoid whatever has been suspected to cause it before, and to guard against any known cause, which may possibly endanger the patient. In the first months keep the belly loose, with laxatives; if weaker than usual, give it in the third month, if there is a fainting phœnomenon, apparent weakness, or if the patient is subject to convulsions, as a frangibility, though bleeding may have been required.

If the patient comes on, after bleeding give callos, pericardic, or trinit. Theriac. cum insuist. cort. Peruv.

If, as an overgrowth, attending the delivery, the uterus distends with the fetus, cut Peru. and bleeding, give the pulse, type. Helvetii. q. iij. f. hunc. After a few days, if the symptoms abate, or as to safety be preserved, repeat at proportionally longer intervals.

If a couple attend, the pulse, &c. at bed-time, has not much valuable effect.

If some distends are the cause, their respective nature, and cure are to be attended to.

If a retentive produces the danger, the cramps or empty uterus, and cure are to be attended to.

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The most dangerous time is the last month of pregnancy, for then the diameters of the vessels are at their greatest dimensions. If in this case the blood runs off in a full stream, introduce the hand, break the membranes, and taking the advantage of the waters, turn the child, and bring it footling. If at this period a flooding happens, or if it happens in the time of labour, and the patient loses not a great quantity in a short space of time, she may bear it, and in the course of labour pains it will stop. But if the flooding continues, the child will be asphyxiated, and not much weakened by the discharge; if the child pretent fair, break the membranes to restrain it, and allow time for the labour to come on afterwards.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound into a dark, possibly black or dark brown, inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.



ABS

and undigested, because of the weakness of the stomach. It is often accompanied by a feeling of fullness, and a sense of oppression in the epigastrium. See *de Anasæmæ in the*

It is usually cold, inflammation, and no energy is found in the system. In the case of inflammation there, haemorrhages are frequent, the cough grows incessant on weakness, and sleep of the patient can only sleep on the elevated side. If the patient is very weak, and has high fever, it is due to fear of the cough and oppression, and the patient will not talk in the mouth, and fall away very much. In some cases, the patient will not talk in the mouth, and fall away very much. In some cases, the patient will not talk in the mouth, and fall away very much.

If the *abscess* is not deeply forced in the lungs it bursts into the cavity of the breast, and forms an empysem. If it is deep, the capsule may be torn, the bronchus is torn, and the patient is in danger of death. If the quantity of the matter is considerable, and if the time taken by the patient is long, it is probable that the *abscess* is large, and is finally relieved. If the *abscess* is large, and is finally relieved, it is probable that the *abscess* is large, and is finally relieved.

As a discharge into the bronchus is the effect, and if it is not to follow the matter then with it, the patient should constantly receive the means of warm water into his lungs. After this method is applied to have in some degree softened the lung, and the stomach be constantly kept with any good emollient liquor, that the resistance to the lungs being considerable on this side, the *abscess* and its contents will be forced toward the right lung, as there is well known left resistance, the fluids of the stomach will incite the patient to cough, which may consent to produce a good cure. As a proper time, he cough may be induced by a little water into his lungs, or by injecting a little into the throat, throat, roasting food, or anything may induce the same end, or by sitting in a warm bath when the stomach is full, the *abscess* may burst.

The offending matter the patient faints, the *abscess* vessel should be held to a note.

If the discharge is thin, brown, green, yellow, bloody, or of an offensive smell, and at the same time the patient is weak, the *abscess* is in a dangerous state.

ABS

pus is well conditioned and white, if the fever and cough are not too violent, the patient may be cured by creating them, and gentle, but constant exercise, at first and then on foot.

de Abscesses of the Mediastinum. In both situations a tendency to suppuration is common, and a kind of the general state of the disorder is peculiar and frequent, and the patient is often in a dangerous state. The part is not so frequently by many, because they have not seen it. It is a very dangerous disease, and is often fatal, though commonly abundant on, yet is not so fatal to the patient.

de Abscesses in the mediastinum are far from being rare, and are sometimes to be observed in a common cold, fever, and cough.

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Æ S C

FLOS ZERIS, flowers of copper. Copper reduced to grains, by pouring cold water on it when in a state, is thus called. The cold water is poured on copper as it runs out of the furnace into the receiver.

SQUAME ZERIS, the flakes of copper. These fly off in hammering this metal when heated. The best are of a deep yellow colour, and that dull pinkish with green. These from the Cypriote.

Sphiumum aequiliferum. This tincture is an admirable preparation, with which to make an injection for gonorrhoea. If care be taken duly to dilute it, and the patient is possessed to know when the infection is cured by the urethra, a person may be soon and infallibly cured by it, to an ounce of pure water add one drop of the above tincture. Dr. W. Saunders, observes in his *Lectures on the Med. Med.* that all solutions of metals are anti-inflammatory and fedative, or emaciant, provided that

TINCT. VENERIS VOL. R. Lemniscatus cupri. 3j.
p. sal ammon. ʒij. m. This solution hath been
given internally to the quantity of four or five drops at a
discrete. Boerhaave directs to be given with
ps, in a morning fasting, with a glass of mead,
in this dose to be daily doubled until the dose
which continues for some days; thus he

When effluvia, it produces very copious
This tincture is a good substitute
of the Elixir. Dissolve
more powerful, more easily, and more quickly dissolved
in the stomach, are more diffusive and extensive in their
influence on the habit, and to the

are to be obtained. Of all the metals, copper is the most astringent, most soluble in the stomach; but the dose is difficultly ascertained, because of the uncertainty the acid in the stomach, whence it is rarely used. Dr. Sydenham observes, that an over dose of the *argenti* is destructive, astringent, and so quickly proves fatal, that it should be thrown up before it hurts; that an under

excites a nausea, and that to use it to the greatest advantage, is to give it in nauseating doses. The R. V. is even so as to purge and vomit, by its sudden action, sometimes does wonders.

Dr. G. Fordyce, in his Lectures on the Mar. Med. gives to withhold from the use of it, when the intention is to strew it to lessen irascibility, as in the Mar. Med. precious preparations, but when it is de-

ly in hysteric cases attended with pleu-
pleptic spasms. In several instances of
id of morifications, the preparations of
per, such as were in a saline state, as the caprum a
miae. the vitr. carul & the tinct. Veneris vol. were
with the dark ; in this last use, the vitr.
effected wonders.

...in, in his Natural History of Jamaica, prefers
...of copper, in ...
...it likewise of the ... item, in which case they
...and strengthens. He pre-
...the in Veners vol. to all other preparations of this
...st. He farther remarks, that in hot climates where
...body is much relaxed, the vitriol of copper is the best
...rgent of foul ulcers.

Neuman's Chem Works. Dict. of Chem. edit. ii.
SAL, *Æ* ALON, the merlin or hobby, a bird so
It is a fi of hawk.
SCHIRIO; a physician of the Empiric sect, and a
SCHYI SPINOSA, a species of the fern-
plant
SYCHNOMENOUS PLANTS (see 1)

APIUS, a pupil of Chiron, and a physician.
 Le Clerc says, he was a Phœnician, a ne-
 of Chana, who is Hermes. *Ægiapius* had two
 sons, Podalirius, both physicians. Hippo-
 crates



ALI

and prevails in them
conflicts with health. A
most of this blood animal
is from parts, and every
particular.
in stomach, which refer
mentally.

mply prepared, which, a fated for
the true nature, it is obvious what part of diet is
perish for animal; it is only the fruit portion of
ch is separated from the fatnesses of a pig
and after being made, is converted
into a robust habit.

Strong cereals is used, the use of vegetables
both collection and a
unary of the food. In hot climates, as
the colloidal heat of particular parts, vegetables
in the largest portion. In cold climates,
they in large habit, they in little there

in habitless, then are the proper food for men;
of every nature, and in
the highest results while con
of animal diet,
re the blood.

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ALK

ALINDESSE, or *Alindese*. A kind
form to be rolling on the ground, as
after being smothered with oil. Hooper
nearly the same effect as a wet
ALINISAR, or *Alinisar*. A Greek word
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A M A

STATISTICS. From the following table, it appears, that the number of persons who were employed in the various occupations, in the year 1870, was as follows:

ISIS, from *aisyros*, *obscure*. It is a decay, when no fact is observed in the eye, &c.

people, &c. In another species, the pupil is contracted, whether the unaffected eye is open or closed, and is attended with this complaint, the unnatural size, but no movement is observed.

ment a dilatation of the iris, or whatever nervous influence in the eye, may produce

...the following cases, viz.

usually attended with pain in the head, and when this disorder increases, though sometimes blindness comes on without any previous redness, no defect is perceived until the sound

er; but as in these cases it is periodical, it returns, but soon spontaneously passes

A M B

The prognostics are generally unfavourable: if this blindness succeeds a fever, comes on in the aged or very

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

of the persons attending, let the evaluation of f be $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$.

of the tincture of foot mixed in it.

the forehead.

al evacuations are suppressed, endeavour to

ies are sometimes of singular service; two

mercurials, cephalics, and nervous medicines
or ones. *Riverius nigerus ut thes. apud nigrus.*

corros. A. gr. viii. Sp. viii Galic. ℞ i. m.
 pign. mane nocteque in decoct. rad. cassi-

1900

At the top, the trunk is hollow its whole length and that its cavity is divided by a transverse septum every two or three inches distance, in the middle of

A M R

and first enough
The buds afford
This the

LAM, an Indian tree, also called munga.

the name of a fair, the
de Lemery de Droguca.
1. Amalgam
VALIS, from the Latin

...a border; and says, that the whole

the head of the humerus rests in the axilla, is sometimes useful, but in no other case is it rarely used.

There are two species. See Pigeon, p. 11.

MONARD. A yellow (lamin) bitumen. (Gessell)

ABSTRACT. Medical

often uses this word. He speaks of the
corruptions of light seen in the clouds
among the symptoms of an approaching

of sight, without apparent defect in the
AMAUSIOS and DYSCOPSIA.
He means by this word, in his Aph. xxi. sect.
to which old people are subject.

of the eye, are disordered; and that a nervous influence is the probable cause. See Med. lib. II. cap. vii.

A M B

to or seeing only in the night: 4thly, *AMAUROSIS*, *an* *eye*,
sight. Dr. Cullen places this word in his Nosology
synonymous with the word *DYSORIA*, which see: 5thly,

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

[illegible]

Arbusts call as
for they call *amir*, *larabe*,
The Greeks call *amir*, *larabe*, and

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved.

for they mean only that the

It is seen floating on the surface of the sea, rising to rocks, and not infrequently

[illegible]

the foot of
travel, and three or four
feet fall of a deep

or four hath only the liquor in the b
before that these boils are only in
arholes. The nature of catching

Chem. Works, and of the same opinion are ; but a paper hath very lately been presented to the Society, by Dr. Swediaur, which asserts its

Á M P

present eighteenth century, improvements are both many
needle, and most other parts of it
being now introduced or improved

Cafes res the Lamb to be

the armies of the king of Prussia, darts
duces them to Es, as follows

1. A mortification, which spreads until it reaches the
base.
2. A limb so hurt, that a mortification is highly prob-
able.
3. A violent contusion of
time hath shattered the bones

6. A ~~man~~ of humour is danger of becoming such.
Perhaps Mr. Bulwer may have refrained this operation
rather too much; however, his humanity is manifest here-
in, and his ingenuity is such as renders his instructions de-
serving of attention.

7. The ~~man~~ of waiting until it ceases, and

8. The ~~man~~ of the disorders of the j

On this important subject, Mr. Pott observes, that

part. In general then, *amputation* is necessary
1. In some compound fractures. See FRACTURES,
when *amputation* is necessary in them.

PLITEA ARTERIA. I
LIS ARTERIA, &c.

[illegible]

hear the force of the law, will be apt to sp.
only render the operation tedious, but all
difficult

AND

to mislead, the cure is impossible and
-safe, the cure is very uncertain, on
from the difficulty of knowing
force is one part primarily and per-
very degree the cause.
of this kind is that from a long
ments, from external injuries, is gen-
to remove, rheumatic and arthritic

is a swelling is observed under the tongue, the nurse should be forbid to use any means, for the complaint will tumor will soon subside.

ii. Obs. 28. where he gives an account of the nature, cure, and bad effects that follow on it, proper methods being used for the cure of this disorder. He never cuts more of the fungus than three times a day with honey of roses.

No. 7.

The word *anadite* is from two Greek words, one of which signifies *against*, the other signifies *green*, because dildoes were given against poison, contagion, corrupted meat &c. This word seems to be in the Greek both masculine and feminine, and sometimes neuter it is used as a noun, and sometimes as an adjective, but the Greeks most probably used the word at first as an adjective,

ANF

able inconveniences consequent upon the present, may be surmounted.

A N E

The Operation for the Aneurism,

the thigh, being cured, in

A N G

A N G

ANI

oil should be cautiously given to the young

penetrat. L.

6 1000's

A N T

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

let the diet be chosen of the actual kind. The drink may be any of the following, according to the season, and which

R. Infus. smura ʒ i ss
Coffea aqua m. ter. ʒ i
Julep. leg.

R. Magnet. n. ʒ i ss
Julep. precip. ʒ i ss
Aq. de casti ʒ i ss

R. Vincl. Rupt. ʒ i ss
Lend. ʒ i ss
Aq. de casti ʒ i ss

When the appetite is moved by the use of narcotics, the diet should be chosen of the kind, and the quantity of the food, as follows:

And if there is a nausea and vomiting to follow, the same diet should be chosen, in a simple lot of suppling the difference of the cases conforming only in the degree. Hoffman particularly commands meat and its juices. Emulsion of cod fish may be ordered. See Art. 11.

ANGINA, from *ang*, *mag*, and *is*, *a* *hale*. The sufficiency of a

ANGINA. Dr

[illegible]

ANT

... in a pint of Madeira wine. Let them stand without heat during twelve days, now and then shaking up the powder; then filter through paper for use. Haller calls this *essentia flabii*, and adds an ounce of the yellow part of lemon peel to the above.

ther, and so is preferred. In want of it, take a good, strong, Spanish wine, or the best Mountain wine. To the glass of antimony, it is preferable to any of the cakes, or even to the regulus itself; because the first consuming more or less of the sulphur of the antimony, the

The metal requires not to be added afresh to each portion of the wine that is made, its medicinal power not being expended, as when it is used in the form of a solution.

The pure metallic part of antimony dissolved in mild soluble acids, are the most safe and certain of all the animal preparations, and capable of being so managed to answer all the salutary purposes that can be rational-

1) Huxham justly asserts t

ects on the human constitution, and as quickly
it is an admirer of its own strength
it is more

ly it will be impregnated, and vice versa: and as
the impregnation is, the faster it will be as
a medicine, so the soft sweet wines are preferred to the
sourer.

This wine is similarly mixed with other substances, where it alone could not be depended on; thus, in the gout, it may be used as an alternative, if joined with perspiratives; in nervous diseases with nervines; in leprous cases with nitre and the wood; as a diuretic, mixed with opiates and reprobathinates; as a diaphoretic, with camphor; as an expectorant, with camphor, or with the fetid gums,

When mixed with camphor, larger doses may be taken without offending the stomach; and when perspiration is to be promoted, or putrescence to be resisted, it is a proper addition.

One dram or less is a proper dose for a perspirative, or diaphoretic, operation; but a violent one is required for these

It acts more powerfully than the quantity of metal contained in it would do by itself, though it does not so much disturb the constitution; nor is acceft, nor even acid food fo neceffary to be fwallowed when this preparation is

As to the certainty of its strength and constancy to the same degree, a very small case will ascertain them. an advantage which gives it the preference to the tart. emet. the different parcels of which are extremely different in their metallic contents.

It may be proper to caution a
salts, either fixt or volatile, with
to accompany this medicine, lest th
ANALYST, V. B. S. C.

421

It is on the disorders for which they are generally termed useful. They are best adapted for those spasmodic affections which are attended with great mobility, and which are usually known by the name of spasmodic discalæ. They are more useful in preventing the approach, and in removing the effects of the

ANTISTASIS, from *anti*, *against*, and *stasis*, to stand still; the return of spasm, when given in the remittent stage of the spasm in frigid habits; on the contrary, they are called *antispasmodics* in the remittent stage of spasm in weak habits (as in frigid habits); may, however, be given to increase the tendency to spasmodic complaints in weak habits (as in the interval of those disorders); and are useful in removing the present fit in frigid habits when they are in the remittent stage of the spasm, and in frigid habits, to remove the present fit, or to avert the next.

ANTISPASTICUS. A general epithet for any medicine which is used by way of revulsion.

ANTISPASMODIC, from *anti*, *against*, and *spasmus*, spasm; a substance for the cure of spasm.

ANTISTERNUM, from *anti*, *against*, or *opposite* to the sternum, the *apophysis*, or *breast*. The back is so called because it is opposite to the breast bone.

ANTITRISTIS, from *anti*, *against*, and *tristitia*, to extend; a counter-irritant.

ANTITRACHEA, from *anti*, *against*, and *trachea*, the

ANTITRAGUS. The name of a muscle only on the carpalus of the

ANTITYPUS. See R
ANTIVENEREAE. Medicines ag 1
AN. IVI. R VII.

ANTIZEMIC, i. e. Preventers of fermentation in general.

ANTONIUS MUSA. See MUSA.
ANOPHYLLON, or Antophyllon. The male ca-
tophyllus, or the large full grown ones.
ANTRAX, l. e. Anthrax.
ANTRISCUS, called also chnrophyllum (v. cerrofo-
lium).

It is a plant which resembles hemlock or chervil; but is of little use in medicine.

ANTRUM BUCCINOSUM. The cochlea or labyrinth of the ear.

ANTRUM GENÆ : = *Antrum* (Falcon)

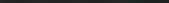
Highmore boasts of the discovery of this part, but Cælius takes notice of it before him, under the first name. § ANTRUM HIGHMORIANUM MAGNUM, called the antrum grande, and sinus maxillaris, and antrum maxillare superius.

body of the upper jaw-bone is hollow, and its cavity forms this antrum; each hath a winding passage to the nostril, on the side on which it lies; this cavity and the sockets of the teeth are often divided by interposition of a very thin bony plate. The meatus of this cavity is sometimes enlarged, and sometimes

ANTYLLION. The name of an astringent used by P.
ANTYLLUS, or Antyllus. The name of an ancient

ANUS. In botany, it signifies the posterior opening of
monopetalous flowers.

omy, is the lowest part of the *intestinum rectum*, commonly called the fundament. The extremity of the



A R O

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ARISTOLOCHIA LONGA. Lin. Called also *aristolochia medica*, and long-rooted part. . . .
ARISTOLOCHIA CAVA. L. e. *Ranunculus bulbosus*.
ARI TOLOCHIA TENUIS, called also *aristolochia trifoliata* polytricha. Budy-notion or slender bulb-root.

ARISTOLOCHIA TENUIS, called also *aristolochia clematis*. Lin. Called also *aristolochia*. It is the aristolochia tenuis, vel aristolochia folia cordatis cuce erecta, ferbas adharbas confertis. Lin. The root, Dr. Adon thus is equal to the Virginia blue-root, for the purpose in which that fern-germ is used.

The root fern-germ. Yng is a species also.

ARISTOLACHIA. A name of the mofchatolans.

ARISTOLOCHIA ADULTERINA. Great bulbous family.

ARISON. Dinner.

ARISTON MAGNUM IT PARVUM. Archemon f.

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ARISTOPHANION. The name of a phalerid used by

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It is taken for myrrh.

AROMA CRUMINANTUM Elecampane.

AROMA PHLOSOPHORUM. Saffron also the famous coloured flower raised from Lapis lazuli.

AROMA TARTARUM Spirit.

Aromatic, or *fragrant*, such of a warm pungent taste, with more or less of a fragrant smell; some are purely sweet, as cinnamon, nutmeg, &c. others have a balsamic mixed with them, as in the angelica root, aniseed, &c. some have an oiliness, as cinnamon, a others a pungency, as the eslin lignis, &c. some a bitterness, as aniseed, and others are astringent and astringent, as the bark.

The most medicinal virtues of these mixed *aromatics*, are extracted by the same means as from those which are less compounded; that the *aromatic* part of lemon-peel arises in distillation with water, while the bitter essential is found in the extract.

The *aromatic* matter contained in different bodies, is separated by their pharmacopoeic properties. The *aromatic* of *aromatics* are extracted by sp. vini red.

In distillation they arise with water more perfect than with spirits, though in some few instances the *aromatic* matter wholly rises in distillation, both with spirit and with water, as in lemon-peel, which pepper still retains part of its *aromatic* matter, though distilled with water.

In the essential oil, and resinous matter, these peculiar qualities are lost. The more essential oil of vegetables, the weaker the oil is, and vice versa.

Aromatic wears the stomach, and by degrading the body, hence are useful where the vital heat is too great; but they promote the natural detentions, they resist powerfully, hence to plentifully produced in hot climates; many of them have a specific virtue, which fits them for assistance to particular parts; thus wormwood is useful to the stomach, partly to the kidney, partly to the heart.

AROMATICATA (AQUA). I. e. Aqu. purissima.

AROMATICATA NUX. The nuxem.

AROMATICATA (PILULE). Aromatic pills. The use of Scammony, aloes, and oil of gum guaiacum are, the *aromatic* species, and bellum K. of each half an ounce. Powder in a mortar with guaiacum separately, then mix the whole together, and then mix with the Symp. of orange-peel.

This is a substitute for, and an improvement of the p. diambra. In small doses, as a ten or more, they remove the food, and clear the whole habit; they promote perspiration and all the secretions.

AROMATICATA (CONTRA). I. e. Conella oil.

AROMATICATA ROSATUM Rose spice. Aromatic powder, formerly kept in the shops in this reddest form.

AROMATICATA (OFFICINA). The aromatic species. The use of cinnamon, nutmeg, less bitter cinnamon freed from their husks, ginger, and long pepper, &c. of each ounce, mix and make them into a powder.

This is an improvement of the p. diambra, see above.

AROMATICATA (CONTRA). I. e. Conella oil.

AROMATITIS. A precious form of a blinuous substance, in colour and smell resembling myrrh, found in Arabia.

ARON. I. e. Arum.

ARONIA. The Mespilium medlar. See MESPILUM.

AROPH. A contraction of some ph. phosporum, a name given to diffion. Also a name which Paracelsus gave to the flowers of sulphur, from lapis lazuli.

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they have, at the same time, a disposition to throw the fluids out of the vessels, which are naturally lax, and the blood is watery, they tend to expel some of the water by some secretory organ, and to prove diuretic and sudorific. It is only in lax habits: in general, they are diuretic and sudorific to increase secretion. They

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membrane of the drum, and at one end to the second bone called the malleus, to which it returns the tremors imparted upon the membrane, the malleus rests on the ossicle bone, and the ossicle rests upon the incus, and the air of the tympanum pushes the auditory nerve, whence the sense of sound is conveyed to the common sensory. When by the force of external force, the membrane of the drum is forced too much inward, it is pushed up by the ossicle which presses from the mouth through the ossicle into the inner ear. The importance of the ossicles of the ear is in order to the conduction of the sound, is very great. For more minute information, consult Haller's Physiology, in the section on Hearing; and the ingenious observations of De Meadereau on that subject in his "Theory and Practice of Physic," and the article Ears.

AUGURES. They are unknown medicines.

AUGLIBS. The name of a gem of a pale green colour.

AUGMENTUM. The increase of a disease, which is from its attack to its fullness.

AUGUSTUM. An epithet given to a red rose from medicine.

AULICUS. A catulator or clyster-pipe.

AULOS. The organ.

AURA, or COLLARIA. A sort of raven in Mexico, smooth as large as an eagle.

Aurea also signifies an exhalation, which rises from sulphuric cave.

AURA VITALIS. See Helmont's works.

AURANTIA. An orange.

AURANTIA. See AURANTIA.

AURANTIA CURASAVENSIS. See AURANTIA CURASAVENSIS.

AURANTIA INDIANA. See AURANTIA INDIANA.

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It is from the combination of sulphur, that the Bath water is so good, requires an increase; nothing but improvement at this u.

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per gallon of this water contains,

Of Ca^{++} $\frac{1}{2}$ grain

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Atmospheric air, two ounces.
The diseases in which this water is useful are inter-
mittent fevers, hemorrhages, immoderate menses, internal hemorrhoids, &c.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

the utrophages. Sometimes they arise separately in
side to go to each lobe of the lungs, and sometimes
a small common trunk, which afterwards separates
towards the right and left hand, at the level of the
aorta, and enters the lungs.

B R O

B R O

[illegible]

BRONCHIALES GLANDULÆ At the angle of

BRON
Glandula
pro

the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the
the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the
the tenth is the fact that the

...of this defense are somewhat different
...there ...
...De L ...

... Mr. Potter ...

[illegible]

It is rather in the shape of a
cane, the flange being the bigger part of the
bottom gradually less upwards but as to its
shape it is like a wedge.

complaint, it generally occurs

more from it. In common, have the complaint in a confluent poor or getting it. Hunter observed, in his lectures, A. D. 1777, that the tumor contains water, but

from external and other sources.

Mr. Sharpe mentions, that the only cases requiring bronchotomy, were owing to the presence of bronchusculi. D

[illegible]

The authors are grateful to the National Science Foundation for support of this work under Grant No. DMR-80-19765.

[illegible]

1. *Pharmaceuticals*—The pharmaceutical industry is a major source of funding for medical research. The industry's primary goal is to develop new drugs that can be sold at a high price. This often leads to the development of drugs that are more profitable than they are effective.

R. Canab. ant. op. levigat. Milleped. ppt. & pulv. .
 xv. Spong. calcinat. ℥i. m.

...sion by combustion is where the body kindled
...with the assistance of the air, the fire which
...is, as in the influence of coal in the calenary fire
Vegetables are thus calcined, ...
ed, those call the operation ...

Calcination by calcification is, where the calcining heat is
...generated in the body itself, but imparted to it from
...and fire. The methods here are various, almost
...different kinds of matter thus treated; and the
...agents regard must be had to the fallacious of the
...Set, for some should be made of iron, others
...differently rega-

...may be
...Calcination, at two kinds, are expiated by the he-
...cuffs of ferriosity, which is given to the calcined matter,
and the copious admission of air through that part of the
...furnace where the matter is placed, by stirring it with a
...furnace, by perpetual pulverization, and by raking off the
...cals from the surface of the metal, as fast as it appears
...thorough. It should be further observed, that if any coal,
...other inflammable matter, that does not contain a mi-
...neral acid, be suffered to fall on the calcining matter, or
...will thereby be prevented, and part of what is
...calined will be revived & reduced, that is, it will return
into its native form again.

Calcination by detraction differs from combustion only
...in the latter the assistance of air is secondary, in
...ner this want is supplied by the nitre that is added
...ster, which producing a quicker and more violent
...fire, both hastens the operation, and in some infla-

...is thus performed
...the matter so
...on the matter thus
...of each quantity, the calcination
...ch time, is the proper limit of
...months of throwing in, till it is so, at which time
it is finished. The crosses sometimes, and some other me-

...basse of this salt, sometimes joins with it
...but the salt is to be separated by water, which is ad-
...ded warm, and after being well mixed, it is to be de-
...also come to be prepared till the salt is ex-

...The metals which melt before ignition, are calcined by
...keeping them in fusion for some time. Those met-
...ch require a strong fire to melt in, calcine with a much
...the ... to make them flow; hence the
...ification, or burning of such iron or copper vessels, as
...are long exposed to a considerable fire without defence
from the ...

In calcining the metals visibly emit fumes; yet the
...weight of the salt proves greater than that of the metal
employed. And all the metallic calces and fumes are re-
...vived into their metallic state, by fusion with any animal
or vegetable inflammable matter.

Except the calces of lead and bismuth, all the metallic
calces require an addition to make them melt in the
...through fire time can be made in common furnace; and
the addition, called fluxes, chiefly consist of a mixture
of iron sulphate salt, with some inflammable matter. An
...fluxes not only facilitate the calc, but also revive it into
metal, they are sometimes called reducing fluxes; of
which the following is one of the chief, and is called the
black flux.

...of nine one part, and salt at twice two
...then well together, then put the mixture on fire,
...come in a bit of red hot coal; cover the vessel, and
...till the whole is changed into a black

...use with twice their weight
...ed in a proper fire
...d returns their metallic form
...heavier than the metal of which
...is an universal metallic base, it

...is the Mother Moles,

the Dictionary of

CALCINATUM MATUR.

ed by the chemical art, which was not to be

as difficult mercury, lead, and the like metals

...ly consolidated.

CALCINATUM MATUR POTUR
...diffused in aqua fortis, and precipitated
Puerum ubi it in the case of u
CALCINATUM MINUS. Art 11

ALCIS VIV. FLORES.
...on the top of

CALCIS OS, i. e. Cal
CALCITRARI, i. e.

...few leaves on them pla
the flowers are of a red
branches, and emit
fervent fumes, each on
flour there, their few

...the Stone is
rolled in the

...also caducus trillatatus heros, c
fossilis, peccia Helicis, peccia lute
and ferax.

It is common
...CALCOIDEA OSSICULA.
CALCULITRAGUR
CALCULUS. Af
CALCULUS.

...all the diameter let
in Earth we understand by ...
...ex through the ureter, etc. it
...flow, a mischievous concretion

...A urinary bladder, which I
...both without great difficulty
What is called a bit of d
the flony concretions

...endowments at their dilata
The concretions in

In their properties
very different from those to destroy
Loud. Med. Trans. vol. II. p. 11

The human ... contain about 1
...and its neck, valve
...earth and alkali, and the den
different cases, as
...these concretions. p

...canth, they have been called
...mus affirms that the most ex
...upon an average, above 4
...bit out

...Noses are generated in a
...fected at the
...what is t
...and not proper

It was in
...half.

...lost. But while each fo
...induced by calculus,
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...er, the patient is only

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evolution of fire.

left of red blood

The effects of
in the right lobe, and its center
from blood is surrounded with the

conspicuous. It is, however, merely, one
the fire recovered by our blood from the

is lost of the human body, in health, is

may at any time, and it is not
times, whether the atmosphere, or other

are many other instances of the
of cold, according to the heat of the
are instances of its bearing twenty degrees below 0
of Paris, during moderate cooling, and 144 above
without alteration.

on the eye, or sun-
as in cases of the

off and the resin, in the eye

the eye. See ENCAUMA.
Mistakenly, however, as

is not
reference

of the eye, i. e. Encauma.
CALIOMARCUS. The Greek name in Marcellus

CALCIUM is a name, in its original, which is
name. It is called also URANIOPODES, which for

CALCIUM, from calx, and opus, a work, i. e. Uraniopus.

CALITRICHUM, from calx, and trichum, a hair, i. e. Adiantum.

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CHLORIS, i. e. VITAE.
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produces many effects similar to those of the fixed a

is the follow'g waters,

whole has it what they receive from quarts

Apex Calcis Sordida

Dr. Avon

quantity of water too much, for

Apex Calcis minus Compensa. The left compen

Take of liquorice, one ounce, of faliscus bark, half

an ounce, of simple lime-water, three quart. Infuse

two days without heat, then

Apex Calcis Magis Compensa. The more compound Lim

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C A N

most in women. In venereal
has fallen on the niths, the
tincture is very useful. They are commended in dropsies,
pustle, leprosy, and virulent gonorrhoea, it floor also
in the bladder, uterus and kidneys. The phlegm
require them without much caution, but the hot and
bilious require them most with proper correctors. Their
use in cutaneous disorders is from their astringent quality,
and the confect of the skin with the kidneys, for obstruc-
tions in either are relieved by evacuations increased in the
other.

[illegible]

The following college directs the following tinctures, essences, elements, and phlegms.

Tinctura Scutellariae. *T. tinct. of Scutellariae.*
 Dose of *conioside* isles bruised, two drams; of cochineal,
 half a dram; of proof spirit, a pint and a half. After dis-
 solution filter the spirit through paper.
 This tincture may stand a week to digest, without heat,
 and then be used: it contains all the virtue of the *herb*.
 The dose may be from ʒi to ʒi drams twice a day. Two
 or three drops may be added to each dose, according
 to the nature of the complaint. It is useful in all
 such cases, and then commend it as most useful
 when the kidneys, womb, or bladder are ulcerated,
 or inflamed: it is cordial; but whatever
 it is of, they are best joined
 together by themselves at proper times. It is
 power of the *herb* is increased by the
 fire, nuts D, and they may be thus sublimed
 1. Tinct. anaph. ʒi. f. sp. nuts D. ʒi. iii. unct. thebi ʒ
 ʒ i. m. cap. ʒss. 40 bis die.

Take of *rasp.* $\frac{ss$ finely powdered, and of wheat flour, of each equal parts; with a sufficient quantity of vinegar make them into a pill.

In some cases, as in the small pox, this composition being softer than plaster is preferred; but if the plaster is no harder than just not to run by the usual heat of the body, this epithem will be unnecessary; and the waste of *Acet.*, as well as their effects from so large a quantity, should not be unnoted; besides, the sinapians and cataplasms of garlic are preferable to this composition.

G A N

Some of the cases in which it is directed both internally and in the rectum.

Unsuratum of V *Ointment for B*

Take of tincture
of each equal quantity
genuine bees and mix them well, till it
Hoffman's mint diather
Pis.]
pains. The following
for both the above, be
used as fits from produc-
ther. The use of this
which that must be kept constantly open, for it
prevented from healing.
Livermore, Kef

3. Co.
 4. coctura add
 of the drawing plaster, two pounds,
 pound, of vinegar, half a
 very fine powder, 1
 in this plaster
 safe, the efficacy
 re softened by hot
 blistering plasters as applied
 ces is prodigious
 1. cases where the co-
 thought to be too slow, Dr.
 mucification and mu-

A plaster of this composition is moderately warming
the fire, then covered,
on occasion much less irritating than the
gury, or but is.

ily used for blisters
erly concluded by a
28 of blisters.
ether cantharides are applied externally or adminis-
ernally, similar effects are produc-
ope agreed, with respect to blisters, whether their
d mode of operation is directly on the skin,

In low nervous fevers, when the pulse is languid, and spirits sunk, the precordia is oppressed, the breathing slow, and the countenance pale.

The mild bitter
applied as there directed, or, where
to the R

C A N

delirium threatens or attends ;
the face is not likely to be clay
we hands and feet
be applied to the head, &c
persons ; whom the vis vitæ is below

Here blisters are peculiarly indi-
cated or particular, though in the lat-
ter part of the disease
d on the region of the

to it laid on the forehead.
In such case, if the bowels are not al-
ways empty on the belly
the complete closure of the neck,
posed to the neck.
Is in the green are dispersed
the end the patient, as
in early application of blisters
Blisters which in relaxing them
may hurt stimulus, when applied on a
the disorder.
Cephalic and sympathetic, are often

the cars, or on the fore-p...
advises to lay them on the sofas of
evening and poring, a blister between
advisory application, and another across
of an eminent fi
of the disorder a
each side of

the malice
is to be preferred.
pain felt in the side is best relieved
by
and other kinds, have their
cure promoted by a proper use of
Inflammatory pains are
effluvia, &c. or when pain is the
consequence of their cause

When this disorder attend the measles, no
is equal to the application of a
history. When the pain is not on the disorder
not to fermentation, a blister over the pained pa-
only recourse.
Gout, and Rheumatism. The me-
lence extol the use of ters is applied to the parts

CAP

CANTHARUS. The beetle *Scarabeus*. Also the name of
CANTH. CANTHU *2, 1, 1* live in the
Greek. An angle of the eye. The crickets at the
as of the eye-lids, call the corners of the eye
the *canthus* as next to the nose; the *lateral canthus* lies
toward the temple.
CANTHUM.
CANTIANUS PL. *Fl.* Countess of Kent's
powder. It is made with the rad. contrayerva, coral, alb.
c. l. terr. Lemn. ceruf. art. n. c. l. f. & c. c.

1.
If calcined toasts be added, it is called *po- can. nigr.*
CANTION. An epithet for sugar; but *conjointure*
with it is sugar candy.
CANTUM, or Cantum. A word used by the Greeks
to signify angulus, and is applied to crystallized sugars.
CANUM CERASA. Deg-cherries. A species of pe-
telymenneri.
CANUTUM, or Canutum. The reed or cane.
CAPOIBA BRASILIENSIBUS. A large tree
growing in Brazil, but of no known use in medicine. Rau
h. d.
CAQUA. The drink called coffee.

CAOUP. in the island of Moragan, in America, with like those of the apple-tree, but larger; the skin yellow, and the fruit red.

CALYPTROGYNUM. The fifth called *petite de la Tête*. It is a double-headed roller, about four feet long, and the breadth of two fingers; it is fixed to the occiput, and after two or three turns the rollers intersect each other upon the

continued in a circular path; they cross each other upon the forehead, the outer feathers of the wings are raised, and the forebeak, after which crossing, the first head is carried obliquely towards the scapular, and reflected by the side of the other; the line is continued in a circular direction, the first is brought again over the sagittal falcitate backwards, and forward, and so continued till the whole head is covered. It is used in the hydrocephalus, the pleurisy, the dropsy, or tiff. See CURELLA. Also the alenhi.

CURELLA. The barred plover.

CAPER. The post. Or, *Capra Domestica*.
Goat's whey is speric, astringent, attenuating, and
axative: it is generally preferred before all other wheys.

CAPHORA. *Camphor*.
CAPHURA BARUS INDORUM. A species of *camphor*
which separates from the oil of camphur on re-distilling.
This *camphor* sometimes oules from the bark of the
oil of the cinnamon tree, in the form of oleous drops,
siftly concrete into white grains.

CAPHURA. *Censor*.
CAPHURUS OIL. An aromatic essential oil distilled
from the root of the cinnamon tree.

CAPKAGTINGA. A species of acorns which grow

[illegible]

CAP

CAP

CAP

CAP

is, to connect
adfr.

by their action they
toward, and prevent their being pinched
equal thickness all round,
but in the ganglions they
and then on the fore and hind part
would have been inconsistent, by
the extension of the
in that part,
the tendon
correctly
in comp

from below
traces are

The capsule figures of the head of the han
ends from the edge of the glenoid cavity in the Capsula
and is continued over the edges of the head of
acetabuli, and is taced near its edges towards the

in the neck of the bone, below the lower
diaphanous hemisphere. In all the coracohu
is fixed in the bone, except a small portion,
inner articular tendon of the leopae

the fore leopae always includes the whole joint.
CAPSULARIS VENTRALIS. These are branches from
the conligators, and go into the renal glands.

On, from rays, a chain. They are
reflex of plant. Miller's Dict.

That is, included in any thing, as
Miller's Dict.

aqueous, in blood. A connection of

the head. The parts in the head, there is
an spongyous expansion which covers it and a cap. It is
also spread round the neck, and on the shoulders, it is
ramifolious, for which reason Winslow calls it cory, and
calls the superior portion of it, the spongyous cap. It is
very thin, and appears to be made
crossing each other, as it spreads to the neck, it becomes
thinner, and is not so elastic on the clavicles. It sends
out a projection on each side, from above downwards, and
from without inwardly, which having passed over the lesser
head of the malleus, traverses the foramen, it runs be-
hind that malleus toward the transverse apophysis of the
vertebra of the neck, where it communicates with the

the head comprehends the cranium and the face; the
cranium is anteroposteriorly into the upper and the lower parts.
The basis of the skull (i.e. its lower part) externally is
very narrow, internally it is divided into three parts in
front, and one singular. The first part is the
orbis, in which the
for lobes of the cerebellum
are placed; and the next
posterior part is placed behind the foramen
where the posterior lobe of the cerebellum
is lodged. The superior cavity is situated upon the part of
the sphenoid-bone, called the episternum, or is
where the glandula pituitaria lies.

The bones of the upper part of the cranium
of the face is the maxilla. Where the bone is thick there is a
larger force covered by the medullary matter, where
very thin, there is no medullary matter, in the in-
terior part, it is diaphanous, in the former skull.
The crania laterally divided, which serves to en-
the taler
cham, and to increase the fir-
fill on its face

to be inserted to prevent injury
from the teeth, which are in the part, below
on the be

the beak
for using a perfect idea of the bones of

is to have a skull, the bones of which
parated, and another, in which they are
in their proper articulations

from the first part, and the hard por-
each, are distributed through the external part

through the
of the first part of a

in it
of the whole fish part, except
the fourth pair, or perhaps
of the whole fish part, except
interior

the left mentioned bone, in the bone
through which the fourth
fifth pair of nerves, called the superior

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CAR

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ROMA, L. C.
DONALDUS PLOD

cardinal flower. It is
an American plant
replete of its
fr. scarlet tube. See

h. a heart. And
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on of the heart. Dr. C.
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their chief use is among the manufacturers of
woollen cloth; their prickly heads are used
CARDUS FULLANUS SYLVESTRIS, called also
in Scotland, where Venetian Hops rubra major
L. or Venetian Hops
L. or Venetian Hops

CARDUS HAMORRHODIALIS,
is common. The common
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CAR

ed by daily insinuating below them the end of a common

After the use of these in-

derate the factor of the ulcer, and, to moderate the dressings may be co-

in cases of simple ulcers in Reflex zone. If the

penetrates very deep into the substance of a bone, so that a considerable portion of its whole substance is affected, or

as frequently happens, the disease extends even round the bone, the shortest method then is to take out at once all the diseased bone.

once, all the diseased parts, either with the head of a tre-
pan frequently applied, or by means of a fine

This may be performed on the skull,
or arms. See the article - INIA for the

In the scirrho-carcinoma, in this case, as in all others of the glands, extirpation is the only remedy: but

The spreading cancerous *carcin* seldom heals: it may be

It may be dressed with lint, or a canthary may be applied; but it generally breaks out again after a forming cure.

A carrier of the whole bone or bone fragments is

is sometimes productive of the necessity of amputation, particularly when the internal surface of such bones are

particularly when the internal surface of such bones are affected as well as the external, and that through the whole extent or near it. In such instances, if the

bone is not removed by amputations. It too is the best bone.

that a hectic fever of the all its horrid train of symptoms, will quickly de-

See Almeida's article of Oct. 1, 1900, p. 27.

p. 539. Petit's Discal Heister's Surge .
Le Dran's Obli 's Surgery. Moore's

Le Drain's Ocul . . . 's Surgery. Monroe's
Account of the C . . . , in the 5th vol. of the Ed. Med.
Essays. Bell's . . . an Illness and the G . . .

CARIM-CURI Shrub, the bark of

CARIMPANA. A foliolet of

CARINA. In botany it is the concave petal or seg-

ment of the steering-machinery, or any cavity which resembles the keel or lower part of the boat. With the ancient botanists it was the hard shell of valours.

In grasses, *carina* expresses the furrow-like cavity which runs through the whole length of the grain.

roides and cyperus grasses, or graminifolious plants, and end in acute angles. Sometimes by *carena* is understood

The prominence of this furrow, which jets out on the backside of the leaf, and runs like a nerve through the middle of it.

CARINA, in zoology, is applied to the first rudimen-

CARIOSSE. See ADY.
CARIUM TERRA, Lime

CARVILLANDI, i. e. Sarsaparilla.
CARLINA. Carlino thistle. The species used in

CARLINA ACAULOS GUMMIFERA, l. e. C.
dans pinca.

It is found in Mechoacan, a province of America: its bark is easily separated from its wood.

vour, with a bitter acrid taste. The root itself consists of slender fibrils. The bark is sudorific, and strengthens

CARMEN. It signifies a verse, also an incantment

CARMES [EAU DE]. Carmelite water, called also magistral water of baum. It hath its name from being

of fresh basil, six ounces; fresh lemon peel (the
r part), two ounces; nutmegs and coriander seeds, of

h half an ounce; bruise them and put them into re-
c. rit of wine and pure water, of each a pint and a

3 1/2 (quantity of each a pint and a half)

C E R

but the lobuli of the cerebrum, mostly lying in the cere on its surface but of a denser matter than the cerebrum. It is a cortical substance, and a medullary part like brain, but disposed in a more perpendicular on of it such a bea

dextrin.
as folk
prin is :

of the medical
who die of

of vessels which follow the f
vessels of the p m r
lected in two loose fasciculi, which lie one in ea
ventricle, and partly expanded over the r
parts, and covering in a particular manner
nervorum opticorum, glandula pin
is, both of the *arcuatum* and
h it adheres. The parts of this
ventricles, contain some very small etc

under the two that
bulb oblongata. The pineal gland is
fine of a pen: it is
the vessels go to form the torcular. It is
the pia mater, and is connected by a little bone
transm. nerv. opt.
Numberless experiments prove, th
sary to life: and that when the brain, or

set no part of the brain being injured.

C E R

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the disorders to which

C E R

CEREJIBA BRASILIENSIS It is a small tree like
When the sun shines, it
secreted on its leaves, which at the night, or
falls, it dissolves.
FNA, i. c. Cerejiba.
FM, i. c. Coratam. Also the oil of wax.
is thinner than the cerate.
torch-thistle. docthave emmenicate

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \\ & \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \\ & \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \\ & \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \end{aligned}$$

after the most efficacious,
 ed to it. The drops are also
 hair fall off, or to pull it off from any part
 M. Cerat.
 JE CERITUS.
 or PHLEODRY
 The balsam

It discharges, but soon returns by lying,
often occasioned by the excretion hardening on
the exterior; and I have many experi-
ences that warm water alone is the best means
of curing this kind of disorder.
Antimony, infused in the Lot

C E F

The second cervical nerve bath a very remarkable plexus; it sends out a very considerable nerve to the occiput, as well as the first. It sends off three branches behind the sterno-mastoideus, where they are entangled with the foris Willisii. The first branch going upward backward becomes cutaneous on the posterior part of the temporal and parietal bones. The second goes upward and a little forward under the sterno-mastoideus, and throws branches to the parotid gland to the lobe, and

The four inferior pairs (the above to be understood as pairs) are larger than those already named. Their main trunk, with the first nerve of the back, passes between the portions of the scalenus over the first rib, into the axil.,

The fourth is called the *ulnar nerve*, it follows the

the inside of the arm, at the
brachial ext., and the short heads of
ternus attended by the artery. When it
it runs down, and at the head of the
cutaneous branch, which goes to the
on the back of the hand, whilst the main trunk passes
round the head of the radius through the

C E R

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the sixth branch, called the radial nerve, passes down the inside of the arm, all the brachial veins extend from the axilla to the elbow, and the short heads of the triceps are attended by the artery. When it runs down, and at the head of the cutaneous branch, which goes to the back of the hand, whilst the main trunk passes round the head of the radius through it.

C E R

For the purpose of the study, the following hypotheses were formulated:

1. The frequency of use of the different types of communication will be related to the type of communication.
2. The frequency of use of the different types of communication will be related to the type of communication.
3. The frequency of use of the different types of communication will be related to the type of communication.
4. The frequency of use of the different types of communication will be related to the type of communication.
5. The frequency of use of the different types of communication will be related to the type of communication.

under the transverse apophysis of the last vertebra of the neck, and from thence run up backward, in a winding course, on the vertebral muscles of the neck, and then re-

[illegible]

CRYSTALLINITY. In the case of the copolymers, the crystallinity was determined by x-ray diffraction. The copolymers were ground to a fine powder and the x-ray diffraction pattern was recorded on a Siemens diffractometer. The copolymers were ground to a fine powder and the x-ray diffraction pattern was recorded on a Siemens diffractometer.

Both the *Chlorophyll* and *Chlorophyll* are found in the chloroplasts of green plants. The *Chlorophyll* is the green pigment that gives plants their color. The *Chlorophyll* is the green pigment that gives plants their color.

CERVICIA Cervical
CERVICAL Aorta
CERVICAL Vertebrae
CERVICAL PHARYNX
CERVICAL RING
CERVIX The neck
CERVIX The female sex organ

[illegible][illegible]

of the history course, the
to 1971, the class of 1971 was the
and the
and the
to 1971, the class of 1971 was the
and the

C E T

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

is often of use; if the skin is contracted by a burn, it with emollients, and apply warm fomentations.

[illegible][illegible]

$t_0 = 0$, $t_1 = 1$, $t_2 = 2$, $t_3 = 3$, $t_4 = 4$, $t_5 = 5$, $t_6 = 6$, $t_7 = 7$, $t_8 = 8$, $t_9 = 9$, $t_{10} = 10$, $t_{11} = 11$, $t_{12} = 12$, $t_{13} = 13$, $t_{14} = 14$, $t_{15} = 15$, $t_{16} = 16$, $t_{17} = 17$, $t_{18} = 18$, $t_{19} = 19$, $t_{20} = 20$, $t_{21} = 21$, $t_{22} = 22$, $t_{23} = 23$, $t_{24} = 24$, $t_{25} = 25$, $t_{26} = 26$, $t_{27} = 27$, $t_{28} = 28$, $t_{29} = 29$, $t_{30} = 30$, $t_{31} = 31$, $t_{32} = 32$, $t_{33} = 33$, $t_{34} = 34$, $t_{35} = 35$, $t_{36} = 36$, $t_{37} = 37$, $t_{38} = 38$, $t_{39} = 39$, $t_{40} = 40$, $t_{41} = 41$, $t_{42} = 42$, $t_{43} = 43$, $t_{44} = 44$, $t_{45} = 45$, $t_{46} = 46$, $t_{47} = 47$, $t_{48} = 48$, $t_{49} = 49$, $t_{50} = 50$, $t_{51} = 51$, $t_{52} = 52$, $t_{53} = 53$, $t_{54} = 54$, $t_{55} = 55$, $t_{56} = 56$, $t_{57} = 57$, $t_{58} = 58$, $t_{59} = 59$, $t_{60} = 60$, $t_{61} = 61$, $t_{62} = 62$, $t_{63} = 63$, $t_{64} = 64$, $t_{65} = 65$, $t_{66} = 66$, $t_{67} = 67$, $t_{68} = 68$, $t_{69} = 69$, $t_{70} = 70$, $t_{71} = 71$, $t_{72} = 72$, $t_{73} = 73$, $t_{74} = 74$, $t_{75} = 75$, $t_{76} = 76$, $t_{77} = 77$, $t_{78} = 78$, $t_{79} = 79$, $t_{80} = 80$, $t_{81} = 81$, $t_{82} = 82$, $t_{83} = 83$, $t_{84} = 84$, $t_{85} = 85$, $t_{86} = 86$, $t_{87} = 87$, $t_{88} = 88$, $t_{89} = 89$, $t_{90} = 90$, $t_{91} = 91$, $t_{92} = 92$, $t_{93} = 93$, $t_{94} = 94$, $t_{95} = 95$, $t_{96} = 96$, $t_{97} = 97$, $t_{98} = 98$, $t_{99} = 99$, $t_{100} = 100$, $t_{101} = 101$, $t_{102} = 102$, $t_{103} = 103$, $t_{104} = 104$, $t_{105} = 105$, $t_{106} = 106$, $t_{107} = 107$, $t_{108} = 108$, $t_{109} = 109$, $t_{110} = 110$, $t_{111} = 111$, $t_{112} = 112$, $t_{113} = 113$, $t_{114} = 114$, $t_{115} = 115$, $t_{116} = 116$, $t_{117} = 117$, $t_{118} = 118$, $t_{119} = 119$, $t_{120} = 120$, $t_{121} = 121$, $t_{122} = 122$, $t_{123} = 123$, $t_{124} = 124$, $t_{125} = 125$, $t_{126} = 126$, $t_{127} = 127$, $t_{128} = 128$, $t_{129} = 129$, $t_{130} = 130$, $t_{131} = 131$, $t_{132} = 132$, $t_{133} = 133$, $t_{134} = 134$, $t_{135} = 135$, $t_{136} = 136$, $t_{137} = 137$, $t_{138} = 138$, $t_{139} = 139$, $t_{140} = 140$, $t_{141} = 141$, $t_{142} = 142$, $t_{143} = 143$, $t_{144} = 144$, $t_{145} = 145$, $t_{146} = 146$, $t_{147} = 147$, $t_{148} = 148$, $t_{149} = 149$, $t_{150} = 150$, $t_{151} = 151$, $t_{152} = 152$, $t_{153} = 153$, $t_{154} = 154$, $t_{155} = 155$, $t_{156} = 156$, $t_{157} = 157$, $t_{158} = 158$, $t_{159} = 159$, $t_{160} = 160$, $t_{161} = 161$, $t_{162} = 162$, $t_{163} = 163$, $t_{164} = 164$, $t_{165} = 165$, $t_{166} = 166$, $t_{167} = 167$, $t_{168} = 168$, $t_{169} = 169$, $t_{170} = 170$, $t_{171} = 171$, $t_{172} = 172$, $t_{173} = 173$, $t_{174} = 174$, $t_{175} = 175$, $t_{176} = 176$, $t_{177} = 177$, $t_{178} = 178$, $t_{179} = 179$, $t_{180} = 180$, $t_{181} = 181$, $t_{182} = 182$, $t_{183} = 183$, $t_{184} = 184$, $t_{185} = 185$, $t_{186} = 186$, $t_{187} = 187$, $t_{188} = 188$, $t_{189} = 189$, $t_{190} = 190$, $t_{191} = 191$, $t_{192} = 192$, $t_{193} = 193$, $t_{194} = 194$, $t_{195} = 195$, $t_{196} = 196$, $t_{197} = 197$, $t_{198} = 198$, $t_{199} = 199$, $t_{200} = 200$, $t_{201} = 201$, $t_{202} = 202$, $t_{203} = 203$, $t_{204} = 204$, $t_{205} = 205$, $t_{206} = 206$, $t_{207} = 207$, $t_{208} = 208$, $t_{209} = 209$, $t_{210} = 210$, $t_{211} = 211$, $t_{212} = 212$, $t_{213} = 213$, $t_{214} = 214$, $t_{215} = 215$, $t_{216} = 216$, $t_{217} = 217$, $t_{218} = 218$, $t_{219} = 219$, $t_{220} = 220$, $t_{221} = 221$, $t_{222} = 222$, $t_{223} = 223$, $t_{224} = 224$, $t_{225} = 225$, $t_{226} = 226$, $t_{227} = 227$, $t_{228} = 228$, $t_{229} = 229$, $t_{230} = 230$, $t_{231} = 231$, $t_{232} = 232$, $t_{233} = 233$, $t_{234} = 234$, $t_{235} = 235$, $t_{236} = 236$, $t_{237} = 237$, $t_{238} = 238$, $t_{239} = 239$, $t_{240} = 240$, $t_{241} = 241$, $t_{242} = 242$, $t_{243} = 243$, $t_{244} = 244$, $t_{245} = 245$, $t_{246} = 246$, $t_{247} = 247$, $t_{248} = 248$, $t_{249} = 249$, $t_{250} = 250$, $t_{251} = 251$, $t_{252} = 252$, $t_{253} = 253$, $t_{254} = 254$, $t_{255} = 255$, $t_{256} = 256$, $t_{257} = 257$, $t_{258} = 258$, $t_{259} = 259$, $t_{260} = 260$, $t_{261} = 261$, $t_{262} = 262$, $t_{263} = 263$, $t_{264} = 264$, $t_{265} = 265$, $t_{266} = 266$, $t_{267} = 267$, $t_{268} = 268$, $t_{269} = 269$, t

[illegible]

of a flag, are the fancies collected to the
of the eyes, resembling wax. This
virtues attributed to it; three or four
dole.

MINOR AMERICANUS BEZOARD

CERVUS ODORATUS. See MOSCHUS.

CERVUS LATICEROS. The fallow deer. See

[illegible][illegible]

С Н А

[illegible]

... out of the whale, whence the rancid oils
... of an offensive smell as those from Holland,
... melted ...

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the effect of the different factors on the yield of the different components of the feed.

Factor	Yield (%)
Temperature	78.5
Humidity	65.2
pH	52.1
Time	40.8

[illegible]

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[illegible]

poisonous, with cicely cow-weed. The
causing difficulty of breathing, cor-
rupted by the country people madrigs, and
the root resembles parsnips, and
resembles hemlock. The plant
is common in the country.

[illegible]

nowly. Sometimes it may be dispersed with

С Н А

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 100. un-

Use 1000 grains of the above described stones, Carapace, and Chondrocyte. 4. as a precious stone, the shell of which are brought from the East Indies. It is a species of the opate of a milk white colour, and somewhat

CHIMISTE, *Chimiste, Ing.* The term *chimiste* is commonly used in the French literature to designate a chemist, Dr. V. L. ...

[illegible]

CHILLYN. See A cold, fine, clear, calm
 day, the first of the winter, but a cold
 one, with a strong wind from the north
 and a light snow, prepared for a
 storm, but none came, at all. The
 day is very pleasant. See the
 Journal of the New York Chemical Works, the
 Journal of the New York Chemical Works, the

[illegible]

CHAMÆBALANUS LEGUMINOSUS. A species
of lathyrus.
CHAMÆBATOS. Dewberry. See RUBUS.
CHAMÆBUXUS. A species of polygala.
CHAMÆCEDRYS, i. e. Abroceann fœminalis.
CHAMÆCARYS. Urtica dioica. See
CARPULUM.
CHAMÆCERASUS, i. e. Xylosteum.

CHAMOMILLA. *Chamaemelum*.
CHAMOMILLA. The name of a plant used as a

CHAMLEDAPHNE. Spurge barrel. See LAU-
HOLD.
CHAMR.

CHA

In *Paulus Epilogus* and *Ootheca*,
etc.

CHAMÆDRYS, *Camendrea*. Also called *Aurea*,
chamaedrys, trifolius, chamæd. minor, repens cham. vulg.
graminis, or *Trifolium folia ovata* (trifolium ovatum)
folia ovata (trifolium ovatum), *caulibus procumben-*
tibus, *limb.* Creeping *graminis*. Dishes are procumbent
leaves of *chamaedrys*.

The small *graminis* is a small, creeping, fleshy
plant, with four-lobed, small, flat, oval leaves, smooth,

and then
When dry, the leaf

at its vertex, but with
matter.

of the mixed powder, which goes
by the name of the date of Portland's

Paulus de Rheumatis and *de Rheumatis* Dosis
P.

of the roots of round birchwood and gentian,
the tops and leaves of small *graminis*, *l. r. r.* common.

of each equal parts per
of the date of Portland's

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CUA

CHAMÆLEA. A name of the mountain,
CHAMÆLAGNUS. See *CHAMÆLAGNUS* and *CHAMÆLAGNUS*.

CHAMÆLARIUM. A name of the mountain,
in the Grove of Good Hope.

CHAMÆRO ALBUS. See *l. r. r.* *CHAMÆRO ALBUS*,
CHAMÆLEON ALBUS. The low eastern

CHAMÆLEON NIGRUM. Black chamæleon,
see *l. r. r.*

CHAMÆLEON NIGRUM. Black chamæleon,
see *l. r. r.*

CHAMÆLEON NIGRUM. Black chamæleon,
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see *l. r. r.*

CHAMÆLEON NIGRUM. Black chamæleon,
see *l. r. r.*

CHA

flowers, well dried, a few hands full
in a strong quantity; draw off the water as long
as being enough of the flowers.

Leaves of Chamæleon.

The water for the chamæleon oil. But
more from a generous infusion of the
various much of their flavour, as well as their

Leaves of Chamæleon.

Leaves of Chamæleon.

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C O C

the way, and is a definite example of the osseocrysis
the same process is taking place in the bone
tissue, and is a definite example of the osseocrysis
the same process is taking place in the bone

C O C

C O C

COEF

COE

COF

COL

COL

a right side, and the pylorus.
The Metabolic. Thoug
and two arterio

I spleen, in the first place,

CELIIACA RUCCOSA, L. C.
CELIIACA CYLINDRICA, L. C.
CELIIACA LACTEA, L. C.
CELIIACA PASSIO

chyle. Arteries calla thro
muscularis. Christ Ann

It is called a *diffidens* in the first passages, which
admits of the element being diffused, but not property
dissolved. Dr. Friend says that it is caused by an obstruction
of the intestinal glands, on a

quantity of lymph cannot, by itself, be supplied for
it, and rendering it fit to pass in

ence it passes off with the excrement. He
— daylong flux, by observing that in this
action of their

tion, attending this disorder are in general
from this

to return.

At the close is in part an interception of the humors
glance in

end vomits or

duces. As inflammation or weakness of the stomach in
most contributes to the production of this disorder, warm
strengthening themselves will be useful, the diet and other

be properly regulated.

CELIIACA RUCCOSA, L. C.
CELIIACA CYLINDRICA, L. C.
CELIIACA LACTEA, L. C.
CELIIACA PASSIO

CELIIACOLUM. Puff-bell called this method and
cerebellum others call it callous and stiff. In some
places it is known by the name of

It is a species of life, sometimes clear, a
th, and

as it is felt

after rain in meadows, and in dry parched
usually between the spring and summer dews.

It is a thin membrane of a brownish colour.
Matted, in its texture. Microscopically, calli it makes
a cellular membrane, pinnate. And Tournefort calls it

It is a production of the earth, to which it adheres by
one or more slender roots. The embryo at first appears
like a faint tubercle, which is fleshy, soft, and diversified
with inconspicuous irregularities, like those on strawberries,
at first of a pinnate blue colour, but

Afterwards this membrane is unfolded on the earth, so
that it remains while the weather is moist, not so
the wind and sun dries the earth. It affords a clear infu-
sion, that cures mere cold, cold, white, and grey, volu-
pious. It affords a volatile salt well crystallized, a volatile
acridities for

CELIIACOLUM. Puff-bell called this method and
cerebellum others call it callous and stiff. In some
places it is known by the name of

element Latin. He says he did little more
the Metabolic. Thoug
he also asked much to w

AS TOMIA,
A distich of

with which any body
and wh

bed, which any body
and wh

many competitors for
may be fern in the

them is what is called the roval, a beaver
purifying food from filth. It is thus com-
posed of fine birch-bark, one part of green
s radicle, and one of at common filth
and then work them into a fine paste.

Dich of Chien, etc

COENA. Supper. says that are in
involved, because the stomach is more open
faint quantity of food in the stomach
erect one, and he goes on say-
we sleep

They should!

(J) NOTTE, from a
a Michene fact alone

(J) NUM. Mon

(J) NUM. Mon

COFFEAE, called also
reference false and this disorder, warm
mucoides, collicite ure or uals. It is the cyg-

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little or no smell. It is called
fossils, &c. by
which it is called
a highland. Nat. Curiofity,
some call it relict,
with a few rolled about, of
y proportion of oil, comes the

ences of roasted coffee. Neumann
two firms of oil water
I one fourth of the
the procedure, he ob-

of transpiration extracted, and
in both cases, w

about one half
about one powder from lead
a water and to spirit by light

the roasted berries keep very
a dark colour, lay them before
a warm fire, and

greasiness as when first

be hours before it
an equal quan-

are digests

ly after

It is a species of fume
bushes. It is the nature of a

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COL

are columbines. They are brought from a piece about the size of an egg, covered with a brownish or rufous of a yellow colour, with white veins, it is such a faint smell, but when chewing a little time, it is bitter to water and to spirit. It affords a fourth of its weight of extract by means of spirit, but not so much by water. It has been given in decoction to halt's drum, mumps, in certain agues and some other acute diseases, sometimes pallid or by urine, perfects their qualities of the most vices.

COLUMBINUS LARIS, also called *Fergatula* Linn. It hath its name from the *coluber frutes*, from which it was thought to be made, it is now known to be a tender compound. It is made of three or four parts of earth, which it burns to a blackness, and is afterwards polished. The Mosaic clay is made of a kind of clay. It is valued to be a cure for the bites of serpents, by applying it to the wound.

COLUMBICAC. That part of the apothecary which is between the Lact and that which is next the bark.

COLA, See **ACACIA**.
Cola, Colombo, or in the Portuguese language *Maidanico*.
It is produced in Asia, from whence it was transported to China, a town in the island of Ceylon, whence its name, and from whence all the East Indies is supplied with it.

It is a small tree, the bark of which is covered with a dark brown bark, the inner part is a light yellow. It is a root, and is of the size of three lines, viz. the cortical, which in the larger pieces is a quarter of an inch thick, the lignum which is about half an inch, and the medulla, which forms the center, and is not so much in the center, but is to be very numerous. Many small fibres run longitudinally through it. The cortical and ligneous parts are divided by a circular pit.

It has an acrimonious smell, but is not greatly bitter, and slightly astringent.
It is a small specific in the cholera morbus, made, vomiting, purging, dysentery, biliousness, indigestion, want of appetite, scalds in the prime, and most disorders of the stomach and bowels. It is powerfully fortifying, corroborative, and emollient. The bark most powerfully refines the purification of animal flesh, but this root excels in refining the bile for the use of the liver, and also in carrying it to begin putrefaction. It is a good substitute to the bark of an overripe cherry in the remedy of a difficult. A decoction of this root in brandy is the most useful remedy known for moderating the exuberance of compound constitution on progression during the first months of pregnancy.

It is given in decoction from three grains, to two drams, but the common dose is from ten to fifteen grains, every three or four hours.
Dissolved with spirit, it finds out little or nothing of little or small, but the extract made by exposing it to a solution of it in rectified spirit of wine, it is found in the root itself in powder about two-thirds of this root is contained in the spirituous extract.

A decoction is made by infusing an ounce of this root in water, with a pint of good brandy, a table spoonful of which may be taken in the morning and evening, it is very useful, but it renders it the most grateful. It powerfully and specifically relieves colicky pains from flatulency from indigestion.

Root of Columba-Root

Take twelve ounces of Columba-root in powder, digest it four days in rectified spirit of wine, three times, strain the infusory, boil the residuum respectively in different waters, until it be reduced to no salt, or to the residue. From the decoction, and evaporate until the mass only remains, then incorporate in a vapor-bath, and when nearly finished, add to it the decoction, and reduce the whole to the consistence of a pill.

COM

of India.
See **M.D.**
Esp. vol.
COL. 17
COLUMELLA
COL. ET CO
Columella
COL. IT. COM. 17

COLUM. N. N. CORDIS. In round half pail, shown in the vial.
According to L. 17.
COLUMNA N. N. The lowest and the highest part of the column.
COLUMNA C. 17. The column.
COLUMNA SEPTIPLAVI. Columns each of six sides.

COLUM. JOVIS. A species of the column.
COLUM. ET CO. The column.
COLUM. ET CO. The column.

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COLUM. ET CO. The column.
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COM

and
Boote, and
conflict of different
should be wholly
then the whole powder, and it is
mured together, for without this process
part with the two active, and another ten
in levigating, these fluid must be added to the levigated
matter. Lastly, any other hand, bootes that are not full
in water, must first be deeply powdered in a mortar,
then levigated with water on a hard marble floor,
towards dried on a chile stone.
Benny, on account of its salubrity, should be levigated
with spirit of wine.

COMMUNIS. A name, given to the
COMMUNIS. The name of the labia paludum
the point where the lips meet.
The first, second, of granary matter
with which leeches, their saliva. It also signifies that art
with respect to beauty; this is
the other end.

A plant so called by Father Plan
Dr. Comenius, professor of history at
ANT. USL. An abbreviation of C
17.

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the point where the lips meet.
The first, second, of granary matter
with which leeches, their saliva. It also signifies that art
with respect to beauty; this is
the other end.

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CON

and
Boote, and
conflict of different
should be wholly
then the whole powder, and it is
mured together, for without this process
part with the two active, and another ten
in levigating, these fluid must be added to the levigated
matter. Lastly, any other hand, bootes that are not full
in water, must first be deeply powdered in a mortar,
then levigated with water on a hard marble floor,
towards dried on a chile stone.
Benny, on account of its salubrity, should be levigated
with spirit of wine.

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A plant so called by Father Plan
Dr. Comenius, professor of history at
ANT. USL. An abbreviation of C
17.

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the face of some particular nerve or nerves is
or destroyed, as a lesion of
the lips for like a diffusion of
mouth, an incapacity of retaining the
length of time

by the smell the

discovered, bleeding and and
be used, to prevent if not remove the
if the injured part of the inside of the foot ex
the chief dependence is on bleeding

may be in the ten, and after in the
short vein, those
they there is a question of the way, not upon
on necessary. On this subject authors vary

in purges, which opens
the Art of Embalming.

some others a pre
liver, a

is received in the h
of old, younger, and full
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they and he informs us, that he employed them in
the greatest advantage. The follower he it

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between the long leg of the incus, and the handle of the malleus, they go out at the same place where the tendon of the anterior muscle of the malleus enters.

Dr. Moore thinks that the chorda tympani is formed by the second branch of the fifth pair, as well as by the parasympathetic of the seventh.

It is called *corde tympani*, because it crosses the tympanum as a cord crosses a drum-skin.

CORDELLA. See **CARDIA.**

CORDELIUM. The dark-brown.

CORLE. The pupal of the.

CORLIATA. The worms that in P. Eginensis it is said to signify medicines for cleaning it.

CORLANDRUM. Coriander. The *coriandrum* is a herb of carum genus, fruiting globose. Latin. This plant is an umbelliferous one, with fine divided leaves, the lower ones are like papyrus, the seeds are a pale yellow when brown, they are flattened. The plant is a native of Italy, and is cultivated in some parts of Europe.

The leaves have a small degree of an aromatic mixed with a greater degree of what is called, when fresh, are also diffusible, but by drying they become granulated, so the salts they are moderate in amount and pungent. Medicines they are said to be generally used in rheumatic and carum nature. It is used for of wine takes up all their virtue, but water only partially extracts it. Diluted with water, a small quantity of essential oil is obtained, which purifies the quality of the fruit. Pure spirit carries it in suspension a good part of their flavor. Rai. Hoff. and Lewis's Mat. Med.

CORLANDRUM MINUS TESTICULATUM. Small or testiculated coriander.

CORLANDRUM. See **CORLANDRUM.**

CORLANDRUM. A species of peas.

CORINTHIACE. See **Vitis.**

CORIS. See **SYMPHYTUM PLEURIS,** and **HYPERICUM.**

CORIUM. See **PALLIS** and **CORIUM.**

CORIUM. A name of the dactylis mafide.

CORNA. HIND PULVIS, i.e. Pains of the Corn.

CORNEA. A coat of the eye, which is also called sclerotic.

It is the first coat which is proper to the eye. It is strong, thick, and translucent, its anterior part is tinged with the name of *cornea*, or *cornea* being, and the posterior part is called *cornea*. Some call the transparent part *cornea*, and the sclerotic part *cornea*, and sclerotic, or sclerotic.

Each part of this coat is oblique, the outer part is more than three run in different directions, and form a double coat of this coat being a transparent horn, takes the name

of a coat of two principle laminae, an external and internal one, each of which is composed of three laminae. The substance of the *cornea* is an even, clear white, the lower is so fine as to be almost invisible, and the substance of the upper is also perfectly white, through which a red is supposed to be

transmitted, but which from exposure to the light is changed, and the *cornea* is furnished with arteries from a branch of the internal carotid. The nerves proceed chiefly from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth

pair, and the rays of light into the eye, and the rays of light which are received by the

transparency of the *cornea* is liable to be affected by humors adhering to, by adhesion, and by

it forms more proper to consider this coat of the *cornea*, (which feel) and the *cornea* only as its transparent part.

CORNEILLUS. The cornelian tree.

CORNEOLUS. called also *cornu*, *corvus*, *scelus*, *viola*, *ferax*, and the *corvus* tree.

There are three sorts, the red, yellow, and white.

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but the *corvus* was used in medicine.

CORNU. The horn, or the horn of the unicorn.

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CORONARIE ARTERIE & VENAE. The coronary arteries and veins. The first branches which the

arteries send off are the coronary arteries of the heart; they

appear between the aorta and the pulmonary artery, run

chiefly to their respective ventricles. They frequently

anastomose both at the base and apex. One of these runs

anteriorly, the other posteriorly on the right side, and

there are three. They are both in the substance of

the heart.

The coronary vein of the heart is diffused on the

surface of the heart, much in the same manner as

the coronary artery, and the coronary vein, and come

out between the veins and the pulmonary artery, and

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COR

In flowers and fruits are like those
leaves are deeply cut. Its root is long and slender; many
of its leaves lie flat on the earth in a circular manner,
whence the name *filix* fern, or *filix* of the
leaves are downy, long, and narrow; the stalk is hard

all of a dark green color
grows on sandy places and heaths, and flowers in Ju-
ly. Medical virtues are the same as those of the other
plants. Notably emmenagogue fire.
CORONOPUS RUELI? Ambrosia campbelli
CORONON CHIA? *Helianthus annuus* fol.

CORPORA ALBACANTIA? CEREARIA
CORPORA CAVILLOSA P. NIS. The two bod-
ies thus named, rise by two distinct roots from the
base of the cerearia. The first is a small, white, and
very is tapered to a point.
of a comb, to which any fold connect
the two to curls into convolutions.

extremity of the cerearia
which seems to be placed there to hinder
from being over-much distended. It is a small
white, and very is tapered to a point.

the lower cerearia
CORPORA FIMBRIATA. Y. *Helianthus annuus* fol.

CORPORA OLI. *Helianthus annuus* fol.

CORPORA. *Helianthus annuus* fol.

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of a tree which... *Pern. secunda*
it gives it by Mr. Al. a fungus, which
it is the richest oilaceous, or
resinous, (red color)
fine bark-tree.

the two bark are the best, the cutting is
hollow, like the tree is
cut from the ground.

overed by the Indian about the year
1780, when it was introduced by
were torn by an earthquake,
and great waters, they rendered it
by the plant during a fever, and
drank of this juice, because no other
remedy, offering that he from recovery.

ers were also cured. On the
trees it was found that the
it was from discovered, that
clinical quality. In decay
ness in an insidious manner,
allured, moved with
I went the same he cured
viciousness, wife of the
of Peru, was less
died cured her.

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pinica. *Cicut*

Learning something in it, as about . . .

9

C U L

C I' N

...tatars of the great toe. All
... of children.

C U D

CURMUM. So the Portuguese call some pain
in the limbs, which are relieved by a warm bath, made
with an astringent bark produced in the Br.

DEN

DENTES DISORDERS, i. e. Dentes incisivi

DENTICULI

Inf. fissure, tooth

DENTICULA

DENTICULI PL.

DENTIDER

DENTIFRICIO

In dent

Root, structure

Part of which is

Part of the teeth

DENTH LARI

DENTH LARI

ment for tearing off the crust which is formed on the teeth. In Oculia, it is an instrument for separating the gum from the teeth

DENTH ID

ment for the teeth

Oronidia. Cullen makes dentia

examine, or not admit it

Oronidia

Children often suffer much uneasiness of their teeth. Yet nothing is not properly

Whatever dangerous symptoms may occasionally arise from this process of nature, they are owing to some accidental

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DEP

DET

DES

Some measure with the covering of the spine, and inserted into the fore part of the scelerotica, after run

DESSOR SUPERCILII, i. e. Corrugator Coli

DEPRESSOR. An instrument which is used for raising the dam after the operation of the tre-

IO. Deposition. It is the freeing

as soon as a heterogeneous matter or female

reason is of three kinds: the Dec-

Take place where a difference is i-

of what constitutes the matter

is the nearest falls to the bottom,

assurance, permit

extra-y used

When paper is spread by film

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John Hunter's Procl

cent, n. 141

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the kept to. A spontaneous loosening is fatal, it could not be checked, if it is, convulsions, and but threatening symptoms, are then much more, to succeed

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DIA

three days is very dangerous. In this situation, a civil
and Thebaic tincture, should be infused.

principa, ingre

had the name of *diatritarii*. On the third

by Galen 4 I DIDYMI

DROFA

DYS

When this effect is the dyspepsia, and order pre-

DYS

often not preceded by a fever, but the great ap-

h | one intermits without any considerable pain

DYS

whereas should be distinguished from a dyspepsia,

the mucus and lymph thereof is dif-

DYS

or the salivance of chylus,

is still preferable, a decoction of mallow in milk and

the case, if called in early after the first attack, by a gen-

as the same or the danger of violence in

the death of the patient. Sometimes in the

in some cases is not only a short-

most agreeable to the patient.

ENC

ENDICARDIUM PREMEX. The least and marrow of the trunk; but Dioscorides improperly calls the intermediary substance which grows on the top of the great palm tree, thus:

ENCATAPLEPSIS. *i. e.* Cataplepia.

ENCATHISMUS. From *enathismos*, *to fit in*. A scintillation.

ENCADIMA. From *en*, *in*, and *caema*, *to burn*. The spots of liver in that named, to be the mark left by a burn, and also a pustule which is produced by a burn.

A superficial ulceration on the eye is thus called. Aetia says that these ulcerations on the eyes which arise from defilements of humours receive different names; as when one is formed on the pupil, conveying a gross part of it, and is of a bluish colour, it is called *catago*; when an ulcer is not so wide but is in the cornea, and also seated in the pupil, it is called *ulcerula*; when the surface of the pupil appears rough, and of an ash colour, an episcium is said to be formed; and when after a fever an ulcer is formed, with a foveal crust, and is seated either on the pupil or the white part of the eye, it is called an *enema*, which, when fixed in the pupil, forms an *erodion* of coats of the eye happens, as in the end is the destruction of all its humours. In the beginning of this ulcerous taint is sometimes caused by keeping the lower lid.

ENCASIS. A burn or scald, or rather the inflammation caused by a burn or scald. The heat-rash, which thirf. In Dr. Cullen's Nomenclature it is synonymous with *eructum* and *inflammation*.

ENCUSTUM CERULEUM. A name of the powder called by vulgar doctors powder blue.

ENCEPHALON. From *enkephalon*, and *kephale*, *the head*. The encephalon includes the dura and pia mater, the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata.

There are many ways by which these are injured, viz. by coarction, irritation, deprivation of the fluid, &c. in all which cases it is much proper to be cautious in giving an opinion as to the event.

ENCEPHALOCCELE. A rupture of the brain.

ENCEPHALITIS. The brain. Phlegmasia calls the tender medullary substance which grows on the top of the great palm tree, thus:

ENCERS. From *enker*, *to swell*. Bits of wax found in phlegm as they cool.

ENCHARKAS. From *encharkas*, *to stain*. Scabies called by vulgar doctors powder blue.

ENCHERESIS. From *encher*, *to urinate*. Gravel when this word is part of the title to one of his works which treats of chelidion. The word imports the manual treatment of any ailment.

ENCHILIOSA. So Lemery says an ailment is sometimes called.

ENCHINORRHO. From *enchinor*, *to flow*. Scabies called by vulgar doctors powder blue.

ENCHORIUM. From *enchor*, and *choros*, *a region or tract*. Endometrium.

ENCHURISTA. Liquid medicines for assisting any part with its action.

ENCHUSMA. *i. e.* Anchoch.

ENCHUSMA. From *enchesma*, *to inflame*, or a febrile paroxysm.

ENCHYMATA. Liquid medicines to be infused into the eye, &c. &c.

ENCHYMOMA. Blinding. Dr. Hunter says this is a nervous effusion. It is from *enchesma*, *to inflame*. In the writings of the ancient physicians, it is a word by which they express that fuldness of effusion into the cutaneous vessels, which arises from joy, rage, or desire; and in this last instance, it is what is usually called *Anger*.

ENCHYMOSES. Blinding. It is a confusion of blood which makes the part appear red. Thus, but imperfectly it is synonymous with *erythema*.

ENCHYTES. An alkali for any thing infused into the eye, &c. &c.

ENCLISMA. A dither.

ENCLISMA. From *enclis*, and *clisma*, *the little*. All the contents of the abdomen.

ENCLISMOS. An atonic injection.

ENF

ENFACI. From *en*, *in*, and *facis*, *to see*. To see from and figuratively an imposture.

ENFACIUM. The cerebellum, from *en*, *in*, and *facis*, *to see*.

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E P I

EPANADIDONTES PURETI. Fevers, whose heat is not biting to the touch in the beginning, but becomes more and more so in the advance.

places this genus of disease in the apocryphes. This sweating is as well as quantity. In most is symptomatic; when it is also, most frequent cause

per fore part of the belly
in the pit of the stomach
above the navel, supposed to
be the seat of the spleen.

sympathica, when it arises without
but is preceded by a particular sen-
sation of the body which goes u-
pon the occasionalis, when it arises
without, and ceases on the cessation

from manifest ir-
the morbid irrita-

The idiopathic *epilepsy* hath for external violence, as blows, bony pressure internally in the basis of the skull, or falciiform sinuses; from this cause

Secondary cavitary
tubercles arising
the lateral, or the
disorder is chro-

EXOCYSTIS. A prolapsus of the inner membrane of the bladder.

EXOPHTHALMOS. From *exo*, out, and *ophthalmos*, an eye. A protrusion of the eye, but particularly the lateral bulging; also a drooping of the eye.

EXOPHTHIA. From *exo*, out, and *ophthia*, a tumor. Any large, prominent tumor.

EXOPHTHISM. From *exo*, out, and *ophthia*, a tumor. A protrusion of the eye, but particularly the lateral bulging; also a drooping of the eye.

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In some instances when the eye is proptosed, it is checked by the use of the last eye.

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These ligaments it tends to pass under the smaller it is, and then divides into five, four of which are the

second and third phalanges of the toes, and the fourth is the

It rises from the anterior part of the

into the three next to the greater one

EXOR INDICES. It is also called indicator

and fore teeth, which are not volatile, may

one to the uterine ligaments, passes over the

of the hand, and is inserted into the posterior part

EXOR MINIMI DIGITI. It is also called

It rises partly tendinous at the extremity of

the superior part of the ulna, and becomes tendinous

EXOR THUMI INTERNOCHI POLLICIS. It is

round the radius, runs across the carpus,

indicated into the trapezium, and the first bone of

EXOR SECUNDI INTERNOCHI POLLICIS. It is

the same course as the preceding, and is inserted

EXOR TERTII INTERNOCHI POLLICIS. It is

from the back part of the ulna, near the middle,

from the interosseous ligament, then runs obliquely

across to the third bone of the thumb. When it

only extends, but also brings the thumb back,

that some people can bring the end of the thumb

EXOR POLICIS LONGUS. It rises from

and fore-part of the first, and is inserted into

EXOR POLICIS BREVIS. It is only a slip

from the base of the first, and is inserted into

EXOR POLICIS LONGUS. It rises from

part but likely, to a least that is not equal to

As heat produces, to avoid procreant

Tendrils made by best deposit much of their

It is joined either by expansion, or by

spontaneous distension, when exposed to a

continued heat, the fluid gradually exudes, and

more volatile parts, and leaves the more fixed in

which, if from a vegetable juice, called by express

called an inspissated juice; if from a watery decouction

or infusion, it is called an extract; if from a

solid, it is called a resin or essential extract; if the

tract is frequently used as a general appellation of all the

three kinds

Insipid juices, when evaporated so far as to

the consistency of honey, or if from the

Spiritus thuris reduced to a consistency

is called the New Dispensary, etc.

EXTRACTIO. Extractions. In surgery, it is the

removing from, or out of the body, any thing that is offensive

EXTRACTUM. An extract. In pharmacy it is a

portion of the pure part of a mixt body insinuated by

preparation nearly to the confidence of full honey.

EXTRACTUM BUCHANIANUM. It is a

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however, in every febrile case, a pure cool
to be hostile in. At the redundant heat it

Dysenteries. A burning unquenchable heat attends the pa-
tient who labors under any kind of *fever*, until by per-
sistence, a general morbidness is diffused over all the skin,

can be erected, until by cooling medicines,

too long, impairs the patient to *fever* to *fever*, and
to a patient when *fever* goes off. At the decline
of the *fever*, the patient lies constantly in bed, with limbs

the same principle, but both these medicines are to be
given in conjunction with anaphrodisiacs or anodynes,
according to the nature of the attending *fever*. At the
decline of violent *fevers*, and throughout the whole course
of painful ones, the bark is not to be omitted, for it proves
in these cases both an antiseptic and antipyretic.

Acids. In general they all cool powerfully, but the
dissolved mineral acid spirits are to be preferred, such as
the first, acid, (p. 20, Dr. Clarke, &c.)

Neutral Salts. They all lower the pulse, cool and prove
relaxants but the dissolved mineral acids are still to be
preferred.

Absorbent powders. They are commonly prescribed
in *fevers*; they generally counteract every rational indica-
tion in these disorders, and would be better if totally
neglected.

Laxatives. When this symptom happens in *fevers*, it
should be moderately qualified; what is loosed, let it be
easily digested; and their gratifications are to be
referred.

Diaphoretics. When this symptom happens in *fevers*, it
should be moderately qualified; what is loosed, let it be
easily digested; and their gratifications are to be
referred.

When this symptom occurs in *fevers*, an
exactly the proper remedy, but in general
it may be left to nature, until it manifestly reduces the
patient's strength; and when medicines are required, co-
dium, perspiration, balneum, and nutritive diet, are pre-
ferable to all others.

Diaphoretics. When this symptom happens, if the pulse
is full and quick, bleed, and apply stimulating cataplasms

on the feet. In this case, in which some are
not on law between the shoulders, and give warm water

in the air, the clear of mind.
Nausea, flatulency, or vom-
any signs of the disease if in
of the disease.

When patients recover from *fevers*, they are

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as well as when the vessel is wounded high up,

and the artery tied above and below. But if
the vessel is much enlarged, the artery will be found dif-
ficult to confine, and then the liga-

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iron, join it with myrrh, or with the gum ammoniac

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in this particular instance. They have been called

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PRIMUM FOUNNUM GALLICUM, &c. The leaf

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continued; antiphlogistic remedies, all which lessen the living power of nature, must never be weakened by a

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In cases where the patient takes much exercise, but the agent of digestion and the appetite are not impaired, there is not often occasion to employ these remedies, but only to use a nourishing diet. If, for example, a patient is weakened by a fever, and a little of the

weakness is not cured by the diet, and is attended with partial evacuation, it is necessary to employ them. When strength is fully lost, it is observable, that amongst all

well as a weakness, which is attended by a more pro- we should endeavour to take off this disposition to contraction before we employ them, which may be done by ex- ercisions. Indeed, in melancholic habits, it often happens that we cannot by any means employ them. 2. They are got to destroy the irritability with regard to the fibres; if you give them, at the first, for about a week, their effects are produced; the patient feels much relieved

a continuance through a second or third week,

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FIGARIA. A name of fig-wort, and of the island.

FIGATIO. i. e. **Ficus.**

FIGULIDA.

They are said to be emollient. *Ficus* is also a

FIGUS. The name of a tubercle about the mouth

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muscles of the sacrospinal. There is a notch between them for the reception of the ribbed bone. At the terminal angulus proceeds, there a cartilage, where the glenoid lacrymalis is lodged; at the ext. angulus proceeds there is another cavity for the pulley of the radius. In the oblique major. The foramina are three on each side. Each foramen is large, through which a nerve, vein, and artery, pass to the joints, &c. of the forehand. Near the middle of the internal side of the orbit, in the transverse foramen, or near it, is a small hole called *foramen lacrymale*, the arbor uterina posterior is smaller, and lays out on each deeper in the orbit. On the side of the os frontis there is a ridge, which, on the upper part, is imperforate, and grows more prominent at the bottom, where there is a foramen, common to this ridge the fate is attached. The *foramen* is placed obliquely, and is divided by the foramen into two.

FUCUS. A term applied to the part of a plant where the seed is contained, but it is not a part of the seed, as it is covered or uncovered, but with it it is a thing when there is any. The chemists call it the *fructus* of the earth.

FRUCTUS UMBELLATUS. Umbellated fruit. It is that which had all other parts of the flower grow on a top upon a stem. They usually form a cavity, when it is known by it.

FRUMENTACEOUS. A term applied to all such plants as have a confus. with wheat, with respect to their fruit, leaves, &c. or the like.

FUM. FUM. CUM. It is spontaneous in no country. It is a plant. It is a species of grass, whose fruit is improved by it.

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FUGA MARINA. It is a species of grass, whose fruit is improved by it.

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HAR

these large veins thus, which, when opened, discharge the blood coarsely.
HÆMOTASIA. A general haemorrhage of blood from a placenta.
HÆMOTATICA. From *haema*, blood, and *ta*, to draw, to stir up. Medicines which stop.

HÆMOTOCUS. One who spits blood, from a *ta*, to draw, to stir up.

HAR. A sort of Indian fruit like pepper. See *Lenaxa* de Droguet.

HAGIESPARKON.

HAGIXYLON. i. e. *Guaiacum*.

HAIMACHATES. i. e. *As*.

HALICHERIA. The art of faling fish.

HALICHTYON. The frame or flesh of the fish. It is oily, or bituminous.

HALICE. Also called *lyngens*, the lerning, finkens, or bitumens, are applied to the fores of the scum pimples.

are. Puch, one produced in the affluence perspiration in the stomach, so are distill when an acid prevails there.

HALICACABUM. A sort of *Arctostaphylos*.

HALICACABUM INDICUM. RHEUMATISM. A species of febrile.

HALICACABUM PEREGRINUM. A species of *Arctostaphylos*.

HALICES. Punctuations after sleep, or upon awaking.

HALIMUS. called also *portulaca maritima* ; maintains sanguifluous folies common for purging tree has purpose. Dioscorides tells us, that the leaves are eaten as food, and Antius says, that they are used as pickles.

HALINTORUM. Nere.

HALUCINATIONES. Deceptions, mistakes. Colleen places it as synonymous with loss order of ideas.

HALMYRAX. A sort of nitre produced in the keys of Media.

HALMUTIS. This name of a species of a fish called *Halimutis*.

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HARUNDO. The Indian.

HARVET. The West. In the century are discovered

nutritional, or even useful to be intravenous measure. After this, as common,

HASIA RIGIA.

HASTELLE. Spl.

HAUD. Wood.

HAVEL. By way of esteem.

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HELMOL. A name for certain troches. Thel is a name of our late dissipation.

HELS. A name of power, or strength of the

See have mentions four species in

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HEL

they made stronger or weaker as they required, not

vouling, purging, or both, produced thus, they called

HELLEBOROIDES. The leaves are like those

the stem; but in general it agrees both an upper

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HEM

may in the goats which feed on it, and thence later

into the materia medica. It is a low plant, without

is divided quite to the pith, from its fibres, or

these firmly, firm segments, resembling bay-leaves, in-

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HEP

A defect in the light, which continues in the

in the dry time only, but not in the even

HEMERON. A name of power, or strength of the

HEMEROLIA. Blandness in the night

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H Y D

It is always on the posterior part of it, the perforation must be made into the anterior wall of it. Mr. [] proposes a radical cure, excising the conical inflamed part, by means of a hot iron, and does an oblique incision of the cavity, which is the seat of the disease.

See Memoir on Tumors of the Scrotum, &c. the Edinb.
Med. Essays, vol. v. B Disquisition on the Hy-
drocele, in the Mem. de l'A . de Ch
Le Dran's Operat . n's Operati . , and h
Crucial Enquiry ; Dougl Hervey's, and N
Pott's Account of the M . Medical Cyn

HYDROCELE SPINALIS, 1
HYDROCELE TRIFONAL
HYDROCELODES (ISCHURIA)
urine from a rupture of the urethra op

HYDROCEPHALUS. The condition is characterized by an accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the ventricles of the brain, leading to an increase in intracranial pressure. It is often associated with congenital anomalies of the brain and spinal cord, such as spina bifida. The fluid accumulation can cause the brain to be compressed, leading to neurological symptoms. Treatment often involves surgical intervention to drain the fluid and relieve the pressure.

H Y D

H Y D

of four weeks, and 12 in 12 weeks

H. Y. D.

HYD

1300. 'Imagin, are, an oppression of the præcordia, and an extraordinary throatsell of breath, which better when the patient is in a supine posture; by which it is distinguished from the hæmorrhæa, the fits of which the patient cannot lie down. In the dropsy of the breast, ædematous swellings are not observed in the feet, but also in the hands, which Boerhaave says is a pathognomonic sign. Inspiration is more difficult than expiration; if there is much water in one side, this side appears somewhat larger than the other, and the fact may be seen and felt on this side more easily.

H Y M


150

Y P

it is the lower external region on the part of the belly; it extends from the lower extremity of the regio umbilicalis, to the bottom of the ossa innata. It is divided into three parts, viz. the pubis, the ischia, and the groin on each side. When the

Anterior. It is the lower external region on the part of the belly; it extends from the lower extremity of the *regio umbilicalis*, to the bottom of the *os pubis*. It is divided into three parts, viz. the *pubis*, the *os pubis*, and the *os pubis*. When the

ICH



1

CARETS,

INF

Inflammation of the Spleen.

that when it does, there is a hard and a throbbing tenderness, a pain in the left hypochondrium.

It is attended with a fever, and a general debility. The patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated. The spleen is enlarged, and the liver is also enlarged. The urine is dark and contains much mucus. The patient is unable to lie on his back, and the pain is increased by pressure.

Inflammation of the Stomach. See GASTRITIS.

The patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated. The stomach is enlarged, and the liver is also enlarged. The urine is dark and contains much mucus. The patient is unable to lie on his back, and the pain is increased by pressure.

ing, the extremities are cold, and the pulse is frequently little or no. The patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

n the stomach must be dissipated. The patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

From the weakness of the patient, cordials may seem to be indicated, but they are extremely injurious in this disease. Whatever is given to drink should be small and frequent.

ies, that they may. The patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

INF

Blackness of her water should be kept constant, and the motion of the bowels should be kept free.

the feet. If acid motion, or an excretion of mucus was the result, it can be enjoined.

An inflammation in the fifth left foot. The patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

Inflammation of the Uterus.

This accident sometimes happens after delivery, and is caused by the heat of the child being long retained in the uterus. If the swelling and inflammation is not very great, and if the external membrane of the uterus is sufficient, the internal membrane must be thrown up from time to time, and a piece of prepared sponge should be introduced to prevent its coagulating. The sponge may be thus prepared: take a piece of sponge, and soak it in oil of sweet almond.

ing, the extremities are cold, and the pulse is frequently little or no. The patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

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head, full, and strong, and other symptoms of inflammation attend, or if the uterus before a general healt, the pulse is full and frequent, the symptoms in return attend, and inflammation is more liable to be excited.

INF

no stool, or there is pain in moving the bowels, or vomiting, with heat, to be felt by the patient.

muscle, much strain, pain upon exertion, pressure on the belly is tender, a red stain extends up to the navel, and the patient is unable to take food.

the patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

Domestice a metallals proves a means of curing, however useful in most inflammatory affections, it is particularly use, though not wholly efficacious, and it should only increase the weakness, without doing any good.

When an inflammation attacks a womb not such as to be removed, the common remedies used in internal inflammation are not to be employed, regard being had to whether the inflammation is an inflammatory distention, or the symptom of irritation.

Keep the patient in bed, moderately warm, if possible, a gentle constant febrile heat, moderately, in small quantities at a time, but if the patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

the patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

the patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

the patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

INF

stereose commotions are given to it is feared in the throat it is called.

causes by which in some parties, general cause of.

the patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

metry distends, or in a few periods the patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

each excruciation; these bronchitis, the patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

the patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

the patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

the patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

the patient is unable to take food, and the bowels are constipated.

INT

be well varnished. The shining & rich may be
with a brass. Whilst it is drying, if
dab the part with more. cor. also. a

INNOMINATA ARTERIA. It is
branch of the external iliac artery at its divi-
hole in the os pubis. It ascends to the
to the inflex of the spine of the ilium. It is
of the belly, and it tends back to the liver.

INNOMINATA CAVITAS. *See* c. *Glandulae*.
 INNOMINATA GLANDULI. *See* c. *Glandulae*.
 INNOMINATA, (O₂) I. *c.* O₂ H. So called be-
 cause it has no proper name.
 INNOMINATI, (Nervi). A name
 pair of nerves. *See* TRIGEMINI NERV.
 INNUITRITO, I. *c.* Atrophila.
 INOCULATIO. *See* VARICI.
 INOCULATIO, from
of arbor. *See* ARABOTOMISIA.
 INPINGUENDO PORCI. A name of the herb called
 DUMETUM. *See* DUMETUM.
 INSECUM. An insect. These animals are thus
 named from their being marked, or dillinguished
 separated, as it were, by unicolors.
 INSIO, Infecio. A biting over yet.

also a femicupien
INSIDENTIA. See ERIST
IDIANS. Infiduous, latent
for, which betray no evident
provocation to break forth.

INSIPIDUS. See APOCUM
INSINUATA A low degree of delirium.
INSINUATIO Info
the fan. I
for

the business of the day, they indicate for the body. Hippocrates writ a book expressly on **INSPIRATIO**. Inspiration. It is when

drawn into the lung
INSTILLATIO. It sometimes " " "
INSTITA. A fillet. Also a flat wo
INSUFFLATIO. Inf
 any cavity, in order thereby to convey any thing med.

INSULTUS. An invasion or access of
yini.

INTERGASTRUM. A term used by 1
which signifies the decussation of the optic nerves.

INTEGUMENTA. Integuments. These are the cuticle, rete mucosum, cutis, and membrana cellularis.

INTERPHERANTIA. I. Besides its usual signification respecting food, it sometimes is the same as dyskinesia.

INTERPHERIES. I. Dyskinesia.

INTENTIO. Intention. It is either extension or indication.

INTERCEPTIO, i. e. Apoplepsis.

INTECOSTALES ARTERIÆ. These parts from the torso, and run on the lower parts of a

INTERCOSTALES EXTERNI (Muscl. 1). These are eleven in number on each

side externally, and the same number are again on each side internally; so that in all there are forty-four. The external ones pass downwards and forwards; they rise from the edge of the superior, and are inserted into the edge of the inferior rib; their fibres run nearly parallel. N

the serum they disappear. The internal ones are the reverse.

IN

1 pint 2 day with warm water,
1 per. 1 pint as a variety of crabs
FERVER FERRALL MUSCUL

from the body of an
after an oblique process, .
vertebra, immediately above
nearest to one another, and .
INITIUM TERRA
N. STINA, from *init.*

to the anus
integers, which are
very and melocolon. The
seven and eight
which is the length of the

The first

which, when just ... to cells analog

The use of the *intestines* is to con-
to strain off the chyle, and

all which are performed by the
by their muscular coat.
The peristaltic motion of
but takes place on proper occasions
stimulated by its contents. The
the diaphragm, and the action of the

INTESINALIA ARTERIA, *l. c.*
 teria, and gastrica dextra et
 INTESINALIS VEN.

INTENSUM SOLAMEN
infecta, and Van He in
INTOXICATIO, from
perly the
in the same sense as
INTUSPINAL in
INTRA-SPINAL

IN LAMICATUS. An π .
Painful diford
N. RITUM, fr.

colinary term for
I by pounding, as
IN PROCLISSIO,
IN PROSCRIPTION.
r, or a reduplication of the initial

IN 151A
also acc. 604 Metal

6-2, the ten.
 the thigh. Second-
 I here the pain
 of the numbers; the
 it is well known that
 there, the
 of the 1.

is end draught, a
ruel
pi. x. deaur. cap
nomal gt. xx
p 5 i. fs. na. l. ha
me this quantity
sied to two gt

might be
in near the
the out
and gives origin to the corpora cavern
enis, and the clitoridis; then bou
ere, and is stretched
part of the relin

ISCHNOPHONIA, *i* A shrillness of voice; but more frequently of speech, *i* . Stammering. It is the psallit.

Medicines that remove a suppres-
sion of urine. In Menstruation, a suppression of
the menses, frequent motion
of the uterus, or if he does
not, and with difficul-
ty in a suppression
of urine.

from the kidneys.
In the class le
its four specie
of secrete th
not be any sim
there is no
line to dif

the detrusor urine; a retic...
in the micturition rectum, &c. A spurious
do not receive, or do not transmit it
happen from
kidney. A view of the different causes
best taken from the different varieties of
under the following words. The va
LUNATICA (LECHUR
LUNATICA (LECHUR
LUNATICA (LECHUR

'YICA (Iscn.) N
 IORILEMATICA (Iscn.
 Iscn.) SUPPLETA (Iscn.) VANISI
 N. SEC UBERITICA (Iscn.) URET
 GEROTIKOMBOIDES (Iscn.)
 (Iscn.) URETTEROPYICA (

1. Non from relaxation is d
 Ristrictare, first, by the b
 rodue

fulcrums above the pubis, fourthly, from the
bladder to a large an

If a stone
passing is an attendant sympto-
m of obstruction the urine, a pain is
felt in the urethra; a mucus, or pus, is ex-
creted. If from inflammation in this neck
the pain, there is also pain and a tumor there; the
passage will be much increased if the perineum is but slightly
swollen. If a stone is introduced into the anus, and
wards the bladder, a tumor will
be felt. If this disorder is in a great de-
gree, the urine will be bloody, and
coliclike of the e-
rectile.

of this disorder conti
also, it from a vom
vertebrae. If the smell of wine
the mouth or nostrils, there is no hope
a tinctures, are also unfavourable
if the urine in lodged in the blad^{er},
ded, whether the cause be cold, a too long retenu
and whatever else that c^{ould} deprete the life

ense, cloth

abstract the extra, bougies show

... patient so circumstanced is for
exactly the same

Yet, if the bog
is ditch.

mation in the

propos

• im. or to the region of the k
is there, and such other med
be proprius. Bleeding is h

is from any cause but
it though this

When the head of the fetus, in pregnant women, passes the passage of the urine, introduce a finger into the vagina and push the child's head until a due ex-

the cause, consulti made
discussions, etc

removed by fomentations, the

is totally retained in the bladder
advise to introduce the catheter
arises from immobility
should carefully be avoided
best method of evacuating the
caused by spasm, is by enema
The loss of blood he says
quantity, the strength and
patients with oedema. The intellect is
I by some remote cathartic. But the most ef-
fectual is
arm bath, or semicupiscium
filled filled with hot water
above all other remedies
tion of glysters, conu-
sive, oil, and linft. Turbic. or if it is a dis-
order of necessity, an
is given, and the patient is seased in a water

LAD

LAN

LAP

LAR

in the year 1671 and 1672. *Uvarius* also, vared the *fecul* in a bag, running to the metropolitan glands, this was in the year 1672. See *Window's Anatomy*, and *Munro's* definition of the *respiratory* of the *thyre* and the *thyre* of the *thyre*, at the *thyre* of the *thyre*.

LACTICA. The Arabian name for that species of *fer* which the Greeks call *typha* or *typha*.

LACTICINA. Almost any species of *milk*.

LACTIPERA DUCTUS. The glandular body of the breast contains a white milk, which is nearly a collection of membranous ducts, they are narrow at their origin, broad in the middle, and then they appear as the papille, near which they form a kind of circle of communication. They are *lactiferi ductus*.

LACTIVA TUBULA. *L. lactiferi ductus*.

LACTIPERUS. Lactiferous. *Lactiferi ductus*.

LACTUCA. Lettuce. *Lactuca*.

LACTUCA HORSTENSIS. Cuckoo lettuce.

LACTUCA AGNINA. Also called *locusta herb*, *herba campulii* also called *malva*, *varietas* *arvensis*, *prostrata*, *humilis* *femine* *compulsi*, *luna's* *lancea*, and *cava* *herba*.

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L. & M.

... ..

It grows in the East-Indies. Its inspissated juice

LYCUM BUXI FOLIUS, also called *pyracantha* box-thorn. It grows in hot countries. The rob of the fruit is astringent, but is often mixed with

pitus. The ancients gave it this name, because they thought it sprung from the dung of wolves.

shaped, whitish, with a short, and few-veined
they grow in pasture grounds. When they
they are covered with tubercles on the out
pulp within. By age they become fir
and inwardly are changed into a fine white

Dr. Bulfinch says, that it is the
typic yet known, when external
fers it to the agoric of the oak, and even

LYCOPodium, called
terrestrial, means low-growing.

not scattered in the houses of the leaves, but are collected

into a club, for each scale covers a kidney-shaped and valve capsule, which loses no part of itself. It grows on hemlock and balsam poplar, and flowers August. It is reckoned cooling and astringent.

LYMPHA. Lymph. From a network of

liquor, the more subtil parts of which affords the matter of the fluid of the brain, spinal marrow, nerves, and of the seminal fluid. The gelatinous parts of this fluid nourish all the solids of every kind, and its finer particles pro-

are through the lymphatic vessels, by means of the valves and conglobate glands, again conveyed to the heart, w

LYMPHÆ DUCTUS, or Lymphatica vasa
are vessels. They are divided into those of Bartholin
and called also absorbent lymphatics, and those of Linnæus

dermis; these latter lead into larger veins. The lymphatics of Bartholin's arise from the surface of the cells of the membrana oculularis, the surfaces of the guts, of the

...the
... ..
... ..
... ..

enter a gland they ramify, and coming out in branches

6 B

MAL

MAM

As from diffusion of the mass volatile and aromatic qualities relieve in the best case, and mild acids, emulsions, and agglutinans, are useful in the latter, as their medicines act by manifold qualities, it may be safely inferred that malignant disorders arise from a simple cause, so that the most simple medicines are the most efficacious. The fever that attends malignant puerperia proceeds from some particular constitution of the air, not explicable perhaps by the fluids; a corrupt and putrid miasm diffused in the air may be supposed.

The signs of malarial are, a shivering coldness and chilliness, great loss of strength, remittent or continued fever, quies, and continued quies. Blisters, if an erodent pulse is long continued, and decays without any (all but) remission, and a continued fever, it is followed by a remission of strength and a delirium; there is a profuse sweat from the face, and a remission of the fever, and at last the patient is usually, at length the patient is cold, the pulse stertorous, and death follows.

These disorders, however, may be called malignant, as they frequently end in much of the patient, and in which the flame of life burns at its critical period.

MALIS. A genus of plants from an anacaulis lodged in an elegant tunic of p. from an insect lodged in any part without other or less.

MALM-TODDALL. The name of a tree in Malabar, whose roots, bark, leaves and fruit, are esteemed for the colic. Root herb.

MAM. AMOTHE, called also puyette, parasite. It is a small, white, fleshy, and very soft, and is found in all parts of the body. The leaves build in all parts of the body.

MALIA MUSC. EXTENS. vel Superior, i. e. Tender mammariae. It is a small, white, fleshy, and very soft, and is found in all parts of the body.

MALLEOLUS. A malleolus, but before the cutting of which, which is the white point of the wood to which the cuttings most certainly take root, and make the plant.

MALLEOLUS. Bone risen for the talus, or ankle bone, which is the white point of the wood to which the cuttings most certainly take root, and make the plant.

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colours etc. it is when the eyes exceed the bounds of

M. VERRA. i. e. Red, white, B. The mossy fern.

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MAN

MAN

made in the branches, copious discharge of pellucid urine, and a profuse sweat, which is a sign of a very good quality. It is a very good quality, which is a sign of a very good quality.

MAN. The name of a tree in Malabar, whose roots, bark, leaves and fruit, are esteemed for the colic. Root herb.

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Arrangement, th
 The symptoms that are said to be produced by it are a
 AMANITA & VENE.
 MERCURIALIS FRUITOSA IN.

and flowers in summer. In Barbary it is used against diseases peculiar to women.

MERCURIUS ALKALIZATUS
 R. Argent. viv. j
 Rec. q. l. i. palm. mod. is.
 In glass mortar until it
 is dry, you will h
 mercury, half of which is mer.
 ent by Dr. Burton It is observed t

... it operates more ge
by fire, or is prepared w

MERCURIUS CALCIN.
be prepared in flat-bottomed glass,
the top, for the admission of air; but if the glass is large,
and the opening

penetrating taste, and is possessed of a quality which discolors the body both long and violently, &c.

By agitation, or by triture, it produces on the mercury, and in much greater degree, grips more than the mere sublimation, from which it seems more easily, though, in some few instances, it

MERCURIUS CORALLINUS.

HYDRARGYRUS CORROSIVUS ALBUS
 The modes of prepari
 s consists only of m^{er}cury and the marin
 are made to these in the proce
 luting the union of the m^{er}curey with the
 greatest part of this
 stand is brought from Holland and Veni
 my suspect its being adulterated with arsenic
 I was given the fol
 "Take any quanti
 m^{er}curey, powd^{er}ed, ... a glass mortar, and mix
 twice its weight of black Sax and a little

put the mixture into a crucible capable of holding
five times as much; give a gradual fire until the el-
zeas, then hastily increase it; a
of a gassick smell be perceived
the particles of iron retain their form, without any
them being melted, we may be sure that the mixture
that is so.
set the mats
revived, instead

if taken, it produces
 little effect
 and mucous
 matter. When
 the speediest

to the nature of the case and the con-
 R Merc. corrus
 From half a table spoonful the dose may be increas'd

mous liquore; the most common in venereal complaints
 the decoct. farfapari. but in want of it solutions of
 arabic will be very useful; these and the
 on all other cases, if the prescriber directs an ointment
 more particularly adapted to relieve. See Dict of
 Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works; 1
 Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. 5. p. 496. See vol. II. p.

relieve mercur
 London Coll.
 of the co
 together in a flat-bottomed glass upon a sand-bath
 humidity is exhaurd, and the dex.p.

It may be proved that the marine or mineral calx is as firm as the bright sparkling orange which is administered in, and which, though regarded as a medicine, is elevated a mark of distinction, and is not to be taken as such acquired life, it should be immediately removed from the stomach before it again.

This preparation is consequently mixed with milk or cream, but the bright colour is destroyed, and the minimum is added, it may be given by the use of the *Infusio cerevisie* or on a vas, for thus the mercury will pass off in urine, and will be less hurtful.

The *rad cerulea mercury* is one of the most dangerous fungic, and if it is mixed with the yellow bilious ointment, it is considered for the *conditioed albugo*, it brings on the discharge when the virus is mixed with the discharge when the virus is mixed with the virus from one to two females may be discharged with the ointment.

MERCURIUS DULCIS SUBLIMATUS. Dandelion is called colocol, and when the non hair been repeated to ten or twelve times, it then called pure colocol, and is in the merc. cur. diluted by the addition of mercury. The London College directs the preparation of quinquies of quicksilver to twelve ounces of the extractive of colocol, and the process is to be performed; whereas that of Edinburgh only orders one in the Augustin Dispensatory one only is required. The intention of this dilution intended in this process is wholly effected by the combination of two mean fresh mercury and colocol, and the addition of a little more mercury, therefore, though tritrate and digestion process of the two, they are not properly the cause of the effect, but the addition of the mercury, which renders them more subtle, and so no sublimation is then required, according to time due is a request.

Every method this medicine is prepared, it is to be used in the form of a powder, and is to be dissolved and separated; after the boiling, let it be poured off, the powder dried, and this may be dissolved in a quart of water may be a good way for boiling it in.

on, it will grow turbid on this addition, if ochraceous. To prevent deception here, let it always void. If this mucr. duels is it turns pale only, and not white. If it turns black, it is not a true calcification is sufficient; or if the *acid fixed mercury* is black on being mixed with lime-water, it is duly prepared.

it is very subject to
 &c. as a medicine,

Mr. Schædel hath favoured us with, by transcribing from the Acta Stockholm, where it was inserted in Scheele, to whose ingenuity the world is indebted for it and other chemical pursuits. Mr. Scheele's sound observations on it are as follow—

Half a pound of quicksilver, and the same quantity of aqua fortis, are to be put into a small vessel with a glass of which is to be covered with

two hours, when the acid affords no more longer on the quicksilver, the fire is to be increased to such a degree that the solution is to be continued for three or four

quarter of an hour. In the mean while we
 had a full of fine common salt in
 liver it to be mixed with y^e gradu-
 ally, taking care to keep the mixture
 water till it comes to im-
 precipitate obtained by t.
 and afterwards dried by a gentle
 it might be sup-
 of effective wit-
 that when the nitrous acid
 saturated with
 Me to dissolve a quan-
 In this difference, however, that the quickness
 beginning of the process is calcined by the acid, but
 is dissolved by it in a metallic form. In proof
 we may observe, that one may more easily vapour
 but also that he will observe this fixed air volatiles

male alkali, obtains a black precipitate; whereas (c) the solution contains only calcined quicklime, the precipitate becomes yellow by such an addition. If the solution is greatly diluted, it rises in the flask, and the quicklime, which is found to be of the nature of the mercury that in the beginning of the operation was collected by the atmosphere.

If the solution of the alkali for about a quarter of an hour is necessary, in order to keep the mercury in a dissolved state, it is best to use a glass tube, in general, of the diameter of a finger, and it is always better to make two of it, instead of one, the more mercurial it is.

It is necessary to pay attention to the following facts:

1. That no part of the undissolved quicklime may remain in the bottom of the flask.
2. That the contents fill the flask, and precipitate all the mercury; but then it may easily happen that some *mercurius corrosivus* attaches to the sides of the flask, and that some is lost in the process of separating calx.
3. This is undoubtedly the reason why *mercurius precipitatus* has always been found to be of a different quality, and that of different

unity of *Microtus corosivus*. I therefore employ for males and a half of common fall, in order to get the *Microtus corosivus* entirely separated.

"If we consider the manner in which *mus* obtained in the dry way, by sublimation, we find it difficult to give the rationale of the new process." *Microtus corosivus* is a misnomer, fall, con-

is well known, of marine good use of

Microtus. This fall is

for this purpose the

our main particles of each must be reciprocally mixed

ness, when by means of heat they are both

The solution first spoken of contained quicksilver divided into the most minute particles. If to this solution we add marine acid, the marine acid will unite with the dark of mercury, and the result of this will be a true *mercurius corrosivus albus*; and as the

struck as much of the *mercurius corrosivus*
 to saturate it, and by this means a re-
 sult will be produced, which from its be-
 ing immediately precipitated,
 facts are proofs that this precipi-
 tate is entirely taste-
 less, and has not been corrosive, if the
 nature of the matter, it being
 and is sooner than
 the whole of it
 was a pure *mercurius delictus*, a
 which is obtained in the common manner
 of this precipitate with one fourth part

une with more *mercurius* corroivo; it would be
 unite with more quicksilver; but so I
 use the case, that the quicksilver was not diminished
 in weight by the precipitation. able. It known that copper
 and lime-water give *mercurius delicti* a black colour
 a new. The black colour
 no other than quicksilver, divided into very fine particles.
 But that the process I have here described, is not
 stagous data, which is usually supplied, I cannot
 that, this *mercurius delicti* can be prepared
 left difficultly, with less expence, and without em-
 ployment of corrosive mercury, as follows: There is a
 of its being in any degree of purity, rendered it per-
 fectly operated, it may always be given with-
 out any other addition, and is not expoit to that noxious
 which in the old method arises from the tri-
 ple mixture, and is
 impossible to make the
 it, however I

quently

N. J. V.

ta. y acquired from the m
nourishment : others charge the p^{er} crab, which is taken
: them, as the injurious cause. But as similar effects
to arise from various other causes before

When an "etchant," etc., affects the skin from external applications, it is mechanical.

of the venous matter, this evacuation is generally sufficient to stop the progress of the complaint; but if he brings up none, or only a part of the venous fluid, the disorder becomes more or less alarming, according to

eyes, and tongue; all the parts within the mouth appear inflamed, and as it were excoriated, and the redness soon

Z. J. Y.

in contact, and an insupportable itching, it is
is with the eruption produced by the erysipelas
with the sensation, measles, purpura, urticaria, or any

a deeper red than the rest of the skin. These spots are

then the first of these is the first, the
the second, &c. Or the there are two kinds of
first of these, the first is the first of the first
after, when it returns to the first, in

116. *Senecio*, which fed
MYKOSARCOMA. A full of tumor,

N.

1.

pit, and confid
locales, and order tumors.

on the rest of
their shapes

because of its fat contents resembling green-
that he hath seen one on the shoulders of a man

N A R

great much is, an. , periodic; which
 contrary with the lipoma. Was the man who
 above named lipoma was fatigued, & had drank

he no other than an imitative vent
of this safe membership. Subject

and it is in general for
the *Le. glauca* form considered

N A R

NARCISSUS LU

whole facts between

...the cells
...the home of M
...the meat there, and
...which are two in each poultry are given with the mem-
...membrane also; water, pulses, & other

of the nostrils is enlarged. The effluvia arising without their dermal covering, pierce through its sides in holes, and force themselves

NARIFUSORIA. Medicines which :

243

NER

NEU

both allays flatulence, and helps digestion. When the tongue is white, and some degree of thirst attends, from a heat in the stomach, it is the same, and removes all its consequent symptoms from. Few, if any, medicines to so remarkably strengthen the stomach, and indeed the whole habit, as

...g disorder can conduce to the diminishing of the craft

NIC

N I R

4

NIRUR

O C I

...ed with pipe clay, or with
chale, mixed with ... materials, or with the shells
of fish &c but their compositions are easily distinguished
... by their texture being uniform, and
not leafy; by their sticking to the tongue, which a ...
... not do; by their softening with water, while
... will not do; by their dissolving in acids, while
... in vinegar, retain their form; but
... mineral parts are added to the shells, the want of
the laminated coats is the best method of distinguishing them. See FOURTH part of Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.
OCULUS. The eye. The external parts are, the

eye-lid, the eye-lid, the cilia, the forepart of the globe, the membrana conjunctiva, the cornea lucida, the n.s., the pupilla, the ciliary chrysmata, and angles of the eye-lid, &c. The internal part of the globe of the eye, the fclerotica, the choro-des, the retina, the aqueous humor, the vitreous humor, the

Note, standing this camera in of parts, and their
deflection, respectively in the course of this work; the
following short description may have its advantage, by
... .. as forming one
who

The globe of the eye is composed of three transparent humours, which, from their supposed resemblances, bear the several denominations of the aqueous, the crystalline, and the vitreous. The vitreous humour fills by far the largest part of the cavity which contains it; the cry-

Balline humour is located in a capsule, and placed anteriorly to the eye. It is a clear, colourless fluid, and is contained within the third eyelid. All the humours are contained within the third eyelid, and are called sclerotics, choroides, and retina.

1. The first of the proper coats is the sclerotica, which is the outermost of them. This, in the posterior and greater part of its circumference, is white and opaque

sclerotics, round the margin where the cornea begins;

whence it passes on, and becomes visible through the
 • transparency of that coat. This part of the choroides is
 • ed iris, being of various colours in different persons
 • and in its center is a round perforation, to admit the rays
 of light, called the
 • The retina, or intern. coat, appears to be an expanse

tion of the medullary part of the optic nerve, being a thin membrane, of a very soft and tender texture, situated immediately behind the vitreous humour, round which it is continued to the borders of the crystalline, and is generally believed to be the immediate seat of the

The globe of the eye rests in the orbit, upon a large body of adipose membrane, and is moved in different directions, by four straight and two oblique muscles. Five of these take their origin from the bottom of the orbit; the inferior oblique alone arises from its apex, and the

The tunica conjunctiva is a transparent membrane

which lines the inner surface of the eye-lids and, at the edge of the orbit has a fold, and is continued forward over the anterior half of the globe of the eye. It is exterior to all the other coats of the eye, and connected with the tunica albuginea, by means of a cellular sub-

Its continuation from the eye-lids to the eyes, prevents it from being of estrangement before between them.

are secreted by a conglomerate gland, called *glandula lachrymalis*, which is situated in a small depression of the orbital process of the os frontis, near the outer angle.

OPH

ONEIROCOCOS So the Greeks call an occasional swelling of the fornix in *leprosy*, when it only happens rarely.

ONCHIA Woodcock.

ONCHIA A genus of insects, the name appears, as of this.

ONCHITIS A species of *leprosy*.

ONCHIRICHIS from *onchos*, a scale, and *richis*, because the flesh of this plant makes oily drops, or because the point of this plant is like a fish.

ONCHIRICHIS is describing this plant, one calling one other a difference, by this name.

ONCHIRICHIS, called also *polygonum Crispum*, capit *galeucum*, *holcus*, erect head erect, fleshy.

It grows on hills, in high places, and corn-fields, but always in dry chalky soil exposed to the sun. It is called so for feeling of a scale, it is said to generate much milk in cows.

There is another species called *campanula erecta*. It is called so because it resembles other three.

ONCHIRICHIS is a name for several sorts of berries.

ONCHILLAS, Onchillae, or Onoclea. A species of *orchid*.

ONCHOTERIS Msa. A species of *anthemum*.

ONCHOTERIS. Stone begonia.

ONCHOTERIS. The cave fern.

ONCHIS. Red-throat. *leprosy*.

ONCHIS. A sort of *cedrus*, which is yellow.

ONCHIA A name at the side of the finger nail.

ONCHIA A name for a disease of the eye.

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O X Y

usual afflux of this fluid, which so distends the vesic

0511

or a purge until the pain abates, or until there is

OXYGARUM. A compoſition of garum and vinegar.
OXYLAPA.

PAL

the great mackaw tree, the
the fruit of the little mac-
coll. This species is

of the confessions of baster, and
abundant in Guiana, and in the

comes pale, and is then to be rejected. It
when mixed with some warm penetrating

works, as the Auxiliary system in animals
folds of the annular ligament, it runs

order (palm). The only one species he calls palm-

order (palm). The only one species he calls palm-

order (palm). The only one species he calls palm-

order (palm). The only one species he calls palm-

order (palm). The only one species he calls palm-

order (palm). The only one species he calls palm-

order (palm). The only one species he calls palm-

PAL

rules on the young, wounded system
a child goes all round, proceeding out of the brain of the
the pericardium. The inflex of the

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PAL

and awakes suddenly; sometimes it only happens
the day, and is much after eating; sometimes it is
the patient is

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P E I

PETICULAS, i. e. *Pediculus* tabaci.

PETIVERIA. Colours brown-red. Father Planter called it *Deveria* in honour of Mr. James Devere, who was a curious herborist. It is common in the V. c. t. mountains, but is not useful for medicinal purposes, though it gives the milk of cows a greenish tincture if they eat it.

petrae and lapide.

PETRAECOLAPIS. The Pergaul Stone. It is

EXTRACTUM. It is the same substance as the one which is obtained from rocks. It is the only fluid bitumen that is found in nature.

nearby and the

in the water of

Med.

It is a species of *petroleum*. It is found in the rocks and is used in the great conflict on being mixed with *petroleum*, but thus it is not so good as *petroleum* alone.

great conflict on being mixed with *petroleum*, but thus it is not so good as *petroleum* alone.

In these mountains, one is found in the great conflict of our own, are equally efficacious.

It is a species of *petroleum*. It is found in the rocks and is used in the great conflict on being mixed with *petroleum*, but thus it is not so good as *petroleum* alone.

It is a species of *petroleum*. It is found in the rocks and is used in the great conflict on being mixed with *petroleum*, but thus it is not so good as *petroleum* alone.

T I A

lower part of the extremity of the *apophysis* of the rib, and is inserted into the *ligamentum* of the rib.

LETAGIA. *LETAGIA*. It is a kind of cancer of the people's houses, in which it is easily separable from the other parts, viz. the matted, and *apophysis*.

genous portion of the same tissue, and is found only under the left mammary part, and then rarely only under the right.

It is a kind of cancer of the people's houses, in which it is easily separable from the other parts, viz. the matted, and *apophysis*.

It is a kind of cancer of the people's houses, in which it is easily separable from the other parts, viz. the matted, and *apophysis*.

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Med.

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P H A

See *Phlegma*, also de *Vid. Rat. in Ocul.* in *Unguentis*, lib. vi. c. 7. See *Prostis*.

PHALANX. The bones of the fingers are called *phalanges*.

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of Europe, and is raised from the south of France; they are

1. A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Cancers caused by protrusion.

derhood to be a salivation excited by mercury. The 2^d has where this genus of disease is the

roucheur; the things being some
 small brown, intro

[illegible]

P 11 13

[illegible]

of this new operation; also for answers to the objection advanced in opposition to it. The reasons for preferring it

in order to ascertain how much space might be gained between the divided bones. The cartilage being laid bare, it was cut sharply with great care, and without wounding it.

through with the case and without waiting
for the case to be decided by the court.

and examination, the internal portion of the
ments of the bones of the pelvis were neither lacerated, or

[illegible]

...the
... ..
... ..
... ..

fections of the *gaster*, may not
be sufficient to allow the child's head to descend through

M. L. Roy found a separation of *two inches and a half*

(continued)

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

... ..

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

PUR

PUS

PUT

PUT

viscidous substances, are generally improper for keeping | could be converted to the hyposph, &c. &c. &c.

to 10 11

Campani powder are chelidonic.

PURMIS, also called *hyper rubra*, light foyas. Pu-
rmine. It is found in volumes. It had been used
as a desiccant, but of itself does it seems very cru-
el. It is a stronger cathartic than many, in tight and
hairs; the best of it is a very green color.

PUNCTA LACRIMALIA. Lacrymal pores.
They are two small holes, one on each upper and out on
the lower eyelid, on their outer edge, near the lateral
canthus, where they form a small emittance. They convey
the aqueous humor to each other. They convey

PUNCTA, vel *Punctulæ*, i. e. *Punctula*

PUNCTURA. A puncture. Synonymus with vul-

PUNCTURA AUREA, i. e. *Punctum aureum*.

PUNICA, the Pomegranate. See *Granata Ma-*

per. The choroid is contin-

is a transparent of the eye, and forms the iris; but it is
performed in the middle, and for forming the pupils; as the
iris contracts or expands, the pupil is larger or less. The
iris of the pupil, to transmit the rays of light to the
humors of the eye.

PUPELLARIS MEMBRANA. In the fetus of fire,
fire, and green membrane. In the fetus of fire,
fire, and green membrane, with large
the part where the pupil is afterwards seen. It cannot be
seen without tearing it; nor is it known what becomes
of it after the birth. It is also called *velum pupillæ*.

PURGANTIA. Purgative medicines. The first purge
on record is Mahomet's giving belladonna to the king
of the city of Argos. Purgative medicines are those that in-
crease, or increase the natural discharge of the urine
fles. Those which facilitate the natural discharge of

men.

Drastic purges act by a fine caustic inflammatory gel,
which operates much in the same manner as poison do.
The effluvia extruded of purging regiments cause vomiting.

the mother-child of *parvulus*, vel *infans*, vel *puerulus*.

PURMIS, vel *Purmis*, i. e. *Purmis*.

of the individual fibres, drastic purges are necessary; they

defecate when given in this channel

as it would suffice for a
doses all which must be taken at proper pe-
riods of twenty-four ho-

PUS. Matter. The operation of pur-
ging is to draw out the morbid humors, and to focus the
juice, in washing off the humors, also to focus the
juice. See *Quinty's Pharmacologia*, &c. &c. &c.

PURGATORIUM. In Paracelsus it is a name for the
purgative.

as well as that of many others, flies from a pur-
gative, which feeds not, though frequently washed.

PURMIS, vel *Purmis*, i. e. *Purmis*.
get the purpose of Hoffman's and the true purpose
of Hoffman's, it is entirely the property of a
distinguished by the eruption of exanthema
color kind on the face. Sometimes it is accompa-
nied with a sear, and even a malignant fever, on either
side.

a white colour. In the former case, the
eruption is very small, and the face is
the first
rough in
the skin.

When the eruption first appears,
corruption, roughness and dryness of the
the exanthema are in their nature apt to
purge and return again. This return of the eruption
in general attends with a fever of heat or cold
rushing or prickling in the part while either continues
or occurs on every part of the body, the purgative is
very small.

To
the eruption of the skin. Patients disposed to it no
to take for their common diet, either natural
pure water, with a mixture of wine. Excess
of tranquility of mind, and a

PLAUSIBILITAS. Persuasive, or importunate
PLAUSIBILITAS. The same as *plausibilis*.

PUS. Matter. The water will
of wounds that are healing; it is al-
ways well diffused in fluids, it is al-

which is the case in the case of the
Mist. Miftrary, vel *Mist. Miftrary*, i. e. *Mist. Miftrary*.

W

easy diffused in water, requiring fi-

forms with it a permanent purgative. When the

is not without difficulty; not on fasting a short time,
or after taking the bath, remaining pure, and the food
above remains purgative, infusing the mucus and water.

PUSCILLA. A pusilla, or little people, from *pus-*
illus. These particularly appear in the spring, and
of various kinds; for sometimes a certain roughness
appears on over the body, resembling that which is pro-
duced, by use application of a mercurial, or the oblation of
fire, and are called by the Greeks *exanthema*. They are
red and white, and of different sizes. There are also
pusilla of a black kind, as in other colors they are
produced by cold, fire, or moisture, and are called
Culicæ, or mites, as the eyes of all pusilla, as no more

PUERULUS, vel *Puerulus*. Parvulus. From *puer-*
ulus, a fixture of fermenting, in which the phlogis-

is a pusilla, or little people, from *pus-*
illus. These particularly appear in the spring, and
of various kinds; for sometimes a certain roughness
appears on over the body, resembling that which is pro-
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pusilla of a black kind, as in other colors they are
produced by cold, fire, or moisture, and are called
Culicæ, or mites, as the eyes of all pusilla, as no more

within the power of medicine, the bark, seeds, hard ac-
warm perspiratives, emollient, &c. are the most powerful
most successful means for re-

PURULUS. Appendix to Sir J. J. Plunket's
Observations on the Defence of the Army; &c. &c. &c.
Buckingham's &c. &c. &c.

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Buckingham's &c. &c. &c.

and when eaten, corrupted pus, as well as corrupted

use of saline salts, and such other menaces as un-
der the blood; a much fourth way long connected, especially
if much heat attends it, parietal effluvia, warm, calm, salu-
tary weather, with a moist atmosphere. The pneumonia
causes a distillation of the blood, which is soon produced
by parietal effluvia, received either into the lungs by in-
halation, into the stomach with the food, or being con-
tained in some part, is absorbed, as from parietal effluvia.
According to the manner of distillation, it is either in-
the confluence, into a different part which it is
purified, the symptoms excited will be somewhat vari-
ous, derived from the nature of the distillation, and the
first vapours are directed in various

distend. If the distillation is first a cold and then
moist, warming, or great activity, are brought on; when

greater, the heart dilates and more serene, yet in the
first, they are cold, standing, and relaxing; the pulse is
more tense and hard, though sometimes weak and small,
and at others slow and a gallop, then it is strong

qual". In the beginning it generally happens, to be during
the first twenty-four hours, the extreme heat and cold are

in the first week the putor becomes delirious, and
parent, is gradually decreasing, about the third
week, the delirium changes to a stupor, and the
symptoms taking place, the patient, from the end of
the first week, or the beginning of the second, grows se-
ver in some cases and under some kinds of management,
the purgative purgative from the second week, both
in their manner and degree, and the patient lies under
them.

In the first week, the head and vomiting are
violent; there is often a pain in the temples, or over the
eyes, and in the bottom of the orbit; the
harry, yellowish, a little inflamed, and the countenance
much becomes bloated; the temporal arterioles, though

ranging in heat, is a degree of spirit and ferment,
respiration is difficult, mixed with fighting, and the breath
is hot and offensive; the skin is complicated of the heat
and humors, an universal warmth, and often a load at the
stomach, attended with pain and heat there, also a nau-
sea, and often a discharge of bile, or bilious matter, in

the first week, the purgative becomes delirious, and
parent, is gradually decreasing, about the third
week, the delirium changes to a stupor, and the
symptoms taking place, the patient, from the end of
the first week, or the beginning of the second, grows se-
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the purgative purgative from the second week, both
in their manner and degree, and the patient lies under
them.

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violent; there is often a pain in the temples, or over the
eyes, and in the bottom of the orbit; the
harry, yellowish, a little inflamed, and the countenance
much becomes bloated; the temporal arterioles, though

on the fourth or fifth day, in others not till the eleventh,
but generally they occur in death.

PURULUS. Appendix to Sir J. J. Plunket's
Observations on the Defence of the Army; &c. &c. &c.
Buckingham's &c. &c. &c.

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Buckingham's &c. &c. &c.

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Observations on the Defence of the Army; &c. &c. &c.
Buckingham's &c. &c. &c.

REN

R. L. N.

RES

RET

uniform process of the occipitis, and bends forward. Winslow calls it, *rectus anticus*

4

RHE

RHO

When it is difficult from the feet of the disorder, can the gravel, from a loss of the urinary in the ureters, as the pores about the knee. A *rheumatism* in the middle of the body must be distinguished from the disease of *rheumatism*, should also be distinguished from the

In the external part, is not great danger; but if the internal organs are there, the danger is

consequence; if to the patient, if the stomach or the bowels are the seat of the disorder, a rheumatism there may be expected. If the pain continues long in any part, its motion will be impaired for life, a very weak and feeble person, however a *rheumatism* is caught, this part never recovers. Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, observes, whenever a *rheumatism* is caught, this part never recovers, I thus as soon as a fever can be traced in the patient part, disorder will be conveyed, it may also be observed, when in either the

and coldness, a cure may certainly

of cure will be, to with the fever,

to drive

the last disease, cause must be limited, for which is sufficient, a peripneumonia is no

and, hence, as in other inflammatory affections, it is in general to proceed in the

Blocked. By this operation the heat of the pulse is

and, though the pain still continues, the patient will be

to relieve, the tension of the vessel is relaxed, and makes more

entire. But, as *dry blood* is so rare for blocking in the

defever, so very few discharge this, so very few are

required for the *rheumatism*. We are scarcely prepared for the

are attacked with the *rheumatism*, much care is required before bleeding is performed. It is, in general, by

stimulated, if, in producing disorders in them, that is removed, but with the greatest difficulty.

moving but moderately, without diet, should be used, for, in labour, may be substituted instead of bleeding.

Bleeding is safe and useful when the symptoms are violent and threatening, as when the fever is violent, when the

and throwing, such suddenly from the extremities to the internal parts, and affect the sides or the breast.

Clysters are proper. A laxative clyster may be given, if the blood is nearly spent. It is better every

bas, in general, a strong purge, given every other day, or a very small quantity, is preferable in a

plum, when bleeding is performed, a purge should be given after each time the blood is taken away. Clysters are

best, give medicines by the mouth, as purgatives, are administered, but blood may be taken away, and opium can be more freely used. Indeed, in constitutions that are rather nervous than sanguine, purgatives are more the proper evacuant than bleeding.

Nitric in the indurated disease

partly useful, it may be diffused in some draught of the patient's drink, and given as freely as the stomach will admit it. In the decline of age, and in every stage of chemical *rheumatism*, it may be given to advantage in conjunction with the full dose of C. Imperi.

Optics. The pupils are mostly enlarged in the night, whenever opium is given, but bleeding, besides its general, and purgative administration, shows mechanical, when

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S O U

374

The restoration of the *spirit* to its natural figure, de-
pended; though the distemper may be to last cured, as the
the patient may recover the use of his limbs, yet such a

! Acient depth.

In botany it is that volatile part is the essential oil.

STF

is to strew the fine powder on the part, and to secure it with an handkerchief, or other proper bandages or a decoction is more convenient, boil an ounce in a pint of water for a few minutes. The powder may be mixed with oatmeal to kill mice and rats. See Neumann's Chinese Works, I. 116.

STAPHYLIN. A window scale by the many staph-
lia and epistaphylia, two fleshy lips closely ad-
joined together, as if they were but one mucle; but in some spe-
cifics they are distinguished by a very fine white line.
They are fixed by one extremity in the common pal-
let the posterior edges of the ossa palati, and from thence
they draw downwards and backwards along the middle
of the fapsum, and also along the sides of the mouth like the
avala. Morgagni discovered them, and they are called
some times Morgagni.

STAPHYLINI. *CL. TERNUS*, i. e. *Circumflexi*
palati.

APHYLOMA. This term comprehends two dis-
tinct affections of the eye, one when the tunica comes is grad-
ually rendered venterant; the other, when the pupa
breaks forth upon the tunica cor-
eye with the tumor, like

cephalon, clavus, mylon, pomum, uva,
according to the resemblance they bear to the thing

the sclerotics, is also sometimes swelled, and occasionally

ends in a suppuration, or a cancer. Mons. St. Yves proposes to extirpate the tumor, and then dress with oil dipped in brandy and water; after which the artifice may be fixed. If the case is slight, compresses of alum water may be laid on, and the patient may lay continually on his back. If a wound is the cause, try to push the tumor with a probe

STAPHYLOSIS. A protuberance or protrusion of the choroid of the eye.

STATIONARIA FEBRIS. A stationary fever. Sydenham calls those fevers which happen when there is certain general constitutions of the years, which owe their

origin neither to heat, cold, dryness, nor moisture, but rather depend upon a certain secret, and inexplicable alteration in the bowels of the earth, whence the air becomes impregnated with such kinds of effluvia, as subject the body to particular distempers, so long as that kind of constitution prevails, which after a certain course of years declines, and gives way to another. Each of these several constitutions is attended with its own peculiar

SIEA LITES. Soap-rock. It is an earth found in the mountains of China; it hath the aspect of marble, and is considerably hard: it is white, variegated with red, blue, green: it is smooth to the touch, and glossy on the surface. Its chief use is in the porcelain manufactory. In folioly, it is a genus of earth; its character is

ing, that it is glossy, very smooth, unctuous, and reliable hard soap; and steadily falling down in water, without possessing no kind of ductility, nor any gritty texture. Edwards's Elements of Poffology. By fire it is hardened so as to strike fire with steel. It hath the property of fullers earth, in cleansing cloaths from grease. It is soft as to be cut with a knife, or with a tool turned by a lathe, accordingly it is, in some places, made into

STEATOCERLE, from *stear*, *fat*, and *ceris*, an *horn*.
A species of *ceris* caused by a collection of *fat* matter.

517. *STYLOMIA*, from *stap*, just. A species of *stap* common.

STR

the seed vessel at once, and covered with flax,
hemp, and strong thorns. The seeds are sown
It is a native of America.
The seed is swallowed into the human stomach
produce a venigo, and afterwards vom-
ulates that it

This plant has a disagreeable, nauseous smell, when
 crushed between the fingers. According to the
 leaves are said to be cooling, and the seeds
 narcotic; others observe, that the seeds produce a strain
 and of uric acid, which continues several
 and that the root occasions a Leap and trill
 tremors.
 In case of injury from the fangs or any other
 species of serpent, proceed as in bites or po
 mousures.
 MANIAC AND VENEREN.
 Dr. Storck took *prunella* offic. datura p
 and *scrophularia ovata* Linn. it effected out the

Dr. Storck on the *Syringium*; Wuhring

SIRYNGALIDES. Hard tumors in the

SIRANGURIA, from *ser* case C
 'arise by' *drop*, att II 1

proper limits, but the joints, especially the
humeri, chiefly the elbows, are often the seat of
pain there, with swelling, and often a total in-
crease of motion. In some cases, the joints are
more or less stiff, and the motion is limited.

proper :
cresol let a little
may be :
of to support the we
of fire

in the vinegar, then two or three
spoons
Cold
it does
it is made in dishes, and (unofficial), and their

STIMULOR. Grinding of the teeth. My
fevers, that in acute diseases this symptom is ut.

if the patient has not been accustomed to it in his

STRIGMENTUM The strigments, fish, or so-
scraped from the skin in baths, and pieces of exen-
some of these *Strigments* were only the sweat

the sweat mixed with the dust raised in the
 case, or purposely strewn on the
 there engaged. Strigments were of three sort
 2. Sweat with the dust and oil, &

STRONGYLUS " See VERME

STYCHNOMANIA. So the ancient name for the disorder produced by eating the deadly nightshade.

TIN

THYMOXALME. A preparation given by Dr. J. J. Collins, of thyme, vinegar, salt, and some other ingredients.

LIBERIANUM: FORMENTUM. The colic. *TIBIA*

LIVE

VAR

Rules: but where the blood is of a looser texture, and

in the palate.

in the department of the arteries, and some-
times looser, at which time the

it suppo-
and then
a diffi-
the red
are, in, there-
on the neck
edge on
that day

and not as a plain colour, as in the natural skin.
I feel, in
difficult
one certain
to, in this

as, as for

ions. The
faintest and
h, when intense in
the skin, and they be-
come, in colour resembling
flamimation of the hands and
feet, causes the
feet cold
and remain
are the erysipelas, and
such this colour. As the
suffer and yellow every

d at most part, primary quite sup-
h or often days, but the eruptions
only more obtrusive than those of

by a leucy, or brassy
s, or mara, for when

seven, anxiety, sickness, and
back, by which you may

and to speak in general, t

the virus, and time in a vaccination, given a virus in
a rapidly, attended with sickness and vomiting. In

VAR

these cases, which indeed rarely happen, the f

invenchiefs happens much otherwise in the cold

the venous may have, in pulsation appears, sometimes
the comes out like the erysipelas, and sometimes like the

and not as a plain colour, as in the natural skin.
I feel, in
difficult
one certain
to, in this

and not as a plain colour, as in the natural skin.
I feel, in
difficult
one certain
to, in this

ions. The
faintest and
h, when intense in
the skin, and they be-
come, in colour resembling
flamimation of the hands and
feet, causes the
feet cold
and remain
are the erysipelas, and
such this colour. As the
suffer and yellow every

d at most part, primary quite sup-
h or often days, but the eruptions
only more obtrusive than those of

by a leucy, or brassy
s, or mara, for when

seven, anxiety, sickness, and
back, by which you may

and to speak in general, t

the virus, and time in a vaccination, given a virus in
a rapidly, attended with sickness and vomiting. In

VAR

advantages attend the treating of patients who be-

referred for direction therein to the management of the

Writ in defence of the Cause. Herewith proposed, as al-
ready observed, to save the small pox without permitting
a supposition. In 1713, Dr. Woodcock received a let-
ter which gave an account of the success of inoculating the
small pox in Canada in 1712. In 1714, George I. King
of Great Britain, by a royal warrant, gave a reward of
seven hundred pounds, and faceret attending the ex-
periments, four of his nobles were inoculated, and in
the course of the small pox followed their example.

In the German language on the small pox by inoculation
has been favored and all is supposed in progress, and
the practice was but little encouraged, until the courage
of Mr. Sattin led him into the present improved method
of communicating the small pox, and of so doing that who
are the subjects of it, for which he has traced the de-
finition, and a place

pointed the same facility in doctor (now Baron) Dandale,
led him to teach the world the art of relieving themselves
from the small pox, and above that he is fixed on the scale of merit, and pro-
method of inoculating for the small pox is the standard of
practice, and his plan is here pursued as the most complete

It has been questioned by some, whether or no a
genial small pox was conveyed by inoculation? But there
it is rather much more difficult to conceive, than a
smaller disease. Dr. De Haren, amidst all his oppositions
in will propose that the matter of the small pox
is not conveyed from the small pox itself

idea, or in the natural way, experience does not manifest
it; nor does it signify whether the matter is

before the patient sickens, follows for this operation. The
advantage of inoculation depends more on the disposition
of the patient than on the nature of the matter which is in-
troduced.

Profits
from the natural small pox the secondary fever rarely
from the natural small pox the secondary fever rarely

the disease is greatly lessened, from those which attend
the natural small pox. It is to be considered that the infection
has more violent effects than when communicated by

but two years after the birth of infants, or until they
have cut their teeth; for until then their irritable frames

Operation.

VAR

who labour under acute or critical diseases, or in whom

being inoculated.

erupta prevail, they are unfavourably, and thus
frustrate, inoculation should be omitted.
The best preparation is, to produce a healthy fi-
of the body. If the health is perfect, preparation is need-
less. In delicate, or in diseased states of the system, the
on healthy one cannot be induced to it, and could then be
detrimental, perhaps, it is
In the small pox the infection

the medium
danger, or
ferment
Before the patient is inoculated, a due regard mu-
be had to the state of his body, and to the removal of such
sympoms, &c. as may embay or endanger. The diet
should be of the cooling vegetable kind, and such as tends
to the evacuation of the bowels.

Whatever in the particular diet, full meals are not to be
allowed until suppuration begins, and then, as well as
before, the diet should be such as to support the system, and
the diet must be proper. Animal food and cordial be-
long to the diet, and should be used in moderation, and
strength and spirits of great ease is required in
the diet.

much Glycer, fish, or other fusible
in will propose that the matter of the small pox
is not conveyed from the small pox itself

gums and excre a gentle psyllium. When int-
bread are inoculated, the nurse may take the medicine

then this present
extra the general
To cure

may be dipped in the serum that oozes from a pustule
made in new matter for producing the small pox, or in a
solution of the same matter.

Wound should be discharged. The results, or lately, dis-
in the same manner, will follow several days after

above the show.
Inflammation

if either an infection is made, or any dressings are applied
where the infection was made, will follow several days after

making a pustule only we may observe the progress of
the infection and subsequent disease, but these cannot be

Operation.

diffusing it with a very gentle heat; and when on ad-

Get when the animal bites. A small portion of this poultice

former, the under extension of the α movement leads to

The first of these is the fact that the system is not self-sufficient. It requires a large amount of foreign exchange to purchase the raw materials and components which are used in its production. This is a serious disadvantage, especially in the case of developing countries which have limited access to foreign exchange.

vii

the third and fourth of the same time from behind about five inches from the spine, which may

the wrath of the patient
 after the answer is made - the expulsion of

the matter is assisted by the efforts of respiration, readily husted at, for the discharge of air. In this the patient must b

you is poured into the
will soon be laborious brother

if the discharge of blood is small, the patient recovers, but,

When a nerve is wounded, a *Wallerian* degeneration comes on in proportion to the distance and thickness of the part it is attached to.

only by dividing in
by the sharp ichor when

When a tendon is wounded, it
when a nerve
(to suddenly appear. The most common applications to

wounded nerves and tendons have been the subject of
 new work, such as the old webmaster, but they are
 one of the worst by the way, instead of article

in warm bread poultice, having first covered

be applied after dipping them in warm oil, or warm oil
or mixed in equal parts, warm fomen

Wounds in the joints, w^h they are inflicted with cut-
ting instruments, or with heavy weapons falling on them.

consequences are often grievous
fracture of the ligament, from the

Much depends on the nature, from a large
angle, caused by a fracture, nothing remark-
lowed, and its consequences have been the result of a

most always require amputation

ment hath frequently been followed by a loss of the larynx, which broke from the affluents, and utter-

injuring the ligamentous parts, have often proved :
when a timely amputation would have saved the patient.

performed, it was

but is taken off by the fever and local malady.
great consequences to be avoided in
are inflammation and pain; the first is to be attempted by

by the position of the limb and by opiate.
 lax position of the limb is the best. I

on, emollient applications are not wanted, but
s and preventatives, if tumefaction, tension,
immediately apply emollients.

circumstances, and this is sometimes attended with such discharge as to reduce the patient greatly. Where the joint conversation becomes necessary. Where the joint

...reliant, or by gun-shot, the myriads of
attention as well as that of other part.

See Celsus, Boerhaave's Aphorismo, the English Tra

Swieten's Commentaries, Heister's Surgery, Good

Z I N

1. 2, attended with pain, which is not quite confined to
201 a burning heat, much like what happens in a
whence it is called a *furunculus*.

Z Y G

its ore. In its metallic form, and in the form of its compounds, it is found in most all the rocks of the earth.

I N D E X

[illegible]

N D E X.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

END X.

[illegible]

INDEX.

[illegible]

I N D E X.

[illegible]

I N D E X.

I N D E X

[illegible]

I N D E X

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

r	N	D	F	X
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[illegible]

I B D E X

[illegible]

L I N D E Y

[illegible]

M D E Y

[illegible]



